Willitaton Journal

Professional and Business Cards.

U. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL, & CO.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, EALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt stiention given to the sale of Couon, Flour, Baon and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND AFOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, fair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, indreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the ck of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Partumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Habet sts., immediately opposite SEAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN, ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Lumberton, of some geven acres—as well imroved as any in the village, and admirable selected for a private residence. If not sold by the Ist January, it will be for rent Address me at Alfordsville, N. C., or apply to A. McLane, Eq., in the village.

A good Ecopperhong Grape Vineyard on the premises.

Z. FULMORE.

NOTICE. -

THE SUSSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, deceased, at December Term, 1852, of New Hanover County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make im-mediate payment, and those having claims to present them prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded JNO. B. CROOM, Administrator. Dec. 9th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FILE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, will sell t public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in he County of New Hanover, on Friday, the 2d day of Janeary, 1863, all the perishable property belonging to said tate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Pork, Stock Hogs, Catwo Mules and one Horse, Wagon, Carts, Buggy, Pea-Farming Utens Is, Household and Kitchen Furniture, things too tedious to mention. Also, will be eleut for one year, all the Negroes belonging to said Terms made known on day of sa'e.

JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Also, all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Shepsed, deceased, are hereby noticed to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authentica ed, with-in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleadod in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SEEPARD, Adm'r.

PORTABLE INK ! PORTABLE INK!!

ONLY REQUIRES A SHARP POINTED STICK TO

ANY PERSON CAN MANUFACTURE IT. IBSCRIBER will send to any address, upo ecipt of One Dollar, full directions for making this in-Every soldier should have it, as he can carry it in his

ocket without getting it damaged—can stop anywhere ad sharpen a stick and commence writing; can be sent y letter. It consist of four colors, viz: black, blue, red Twenty-five cents will cover all cost in making GEO. C. McNEILL,

Amelia C. H., Va. 11-5t* Dec. 11th, 1862 ATTENTION, FRIENDS OF THE 46TH N. C.

TROOPS.

EXPECT TO LEAVE THOMASVILLE, N. C., for the 4 ith Regiment on Tuesday morning, December 30th, and will be pleased to receive packages, or boxes of ciothing, provisions, &c., for any company or member of the regiment, delivered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Weldon, or any points between. Potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c., are especially needed. Mark each box with name, company and regiment, care T. L. TROY, and it will be promptly delivered.

T. L. TROY.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, WILSON, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1862. N OBSEDIENCE to orders issued under a recent act of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded sol-ers, I wish to employ eight females, active and in ellient, who are adapted to the work of attending to the ick and wounded in the Hospital. Pay per month from hirty to forty do lars, wi h rations and lodg ng. Ladies of ood character, who, in addition to good wages, are will-g to do service to our sick and wounded soldiers, are re offered a suitable field for female patriotism and benevolence. Apply to the undersigned.

S. S. SATCHWELL. Eurgeon in Charge 50 3t-11-2t

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE. IN PURSUANCE of a decrectal order made at the Fall Term, 1862, of Wayne Court of Equity. I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of December, 1862, at 12 M. a tract of land lying in the South astern part of Wayne county on the North East River, adining the lands of the neirs of Wm. Whitfield, (deceased,) ezekish Grimes, L. W. Lewis and others, known as the ohn T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hunred

TERMS OF SALE-Five per cent. cash bond with approved security for the payment of the balance six months after date, with interest from the day of sale.

W. G. MORISEY, C. M. E. Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 27th, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

S FXECU ORS OF THE LATE DR. W. A. ARDREY. we will sell on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, n the premises, in Mecklenburg county, the PLANTATION

on which the said W. A. Ardrey lived, containing 1200 or 1300 acres of land, about 300 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the culture of cotton, wheat, corn, &c. The Plantation is one of the best in Mecklen-burg county, is well watered and is situated 16 miles South of Charlotte, and about 6 miles Southeast of Morrow's Turnout. On the premises is a fine two-story dwelling house and all necessary out-buildings in good re

At the same time and place, 25 OR 30 NEGROES.

belonging to the estate will be hired at 12 months. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAS. B. ROBINSON, Executors. JAS. P. ARDREY.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pca Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy. N. F. NIXON.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

17-tf

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD ; Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc;

ers can be left wit

in Wilmington Nov. 28th, 1862.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to LINEHAM & CO., Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

From the Raleigh Register. North Carolina M. E. Conference-Appole This body assembled in this city on Wednesday, the 3rd, and adjounced on Monday last, to meet in Greensooro in 1863. The following appointments were read out at the Conference meeting on Monday evening.

RALEIGH DISTRICT-WM BABRINGER, P. E. Raleigh-Jno 8 Long. ion-To be supplied. Colored Congregation -- To be supplied.
Raleigh Circuit -- Wm M Jordan, M J Hunt.
Tar River -- T B Ricard. Louisburg-T W Guthrie Person Circuit-Jno Tillitt, J P Moore. Leesburg-Theo B Kingsburg. Chapel Hill, J W Jenkins, A R Raven.

Hillsboro' Circuit-W M Walsh, Williamson Harris, nor Alamance-J F Smoat. Editor Christian Advocate-Wm E Pell. OREENSBORO' DISTRICT-N. F. REED, P. R.

Greensboro'-H T Hudson. Trinity College and High Point_J W Lewis, J Robbins. South Gulford-G E Wyche. Davidson-D W Doub. Washington-W & Richardson. Thomasville and Lexington—H D Wilson. Forsythe—J E Mann, C M Anderson. Winston—R A Willis. Stokes-B B Culbreth, S H Helzebreck. Wentworth-C M Pepper. Madison—D R Bruton.
Yanceyville—P J Carroway.
President Trinity College—B Craven.

Agent Greensboro' College-Wm Closs. SALISBURY DISTRICT-I. T. WYCHE, P E. Salisbury-Wm H Wheeler. Rowan Circuit—Jno K Brocks. East Rowan—I W Avent. Mocksville—R G Barret, W W Albea. Statesville—Jas B Bobbitt. Irede l-W M Robey. Jas B Reeks. South Iredell-F H Wood. Alexander—Carson Parker. Jonesvile—W D Meacham. Wilkes—R T M Stephenson, J 8 Triplet. Surry—W A Smith. Blue Ridge-Jno M Gunn. Snara Town-To be supplied.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—L. N. HENDREN, P. E. Washington—To be supplied.
Roanoke Circuit—M C Thomas, N A H Goddin. Warrenton-Jno B Williams.
Warrenton Circuit-Lemmond Shell, B F Long. Henderson-J H Wheeler, M H Haight. Granville-W C Gannon, J W Moore. Nashville-James Reed. Plymouth--Williamston and Greenville-E A Wilson. Celumbia— Matamuskete-

Neuse-Tarboro'-J P Simpson. Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras - A D Betts. Chan lain in the army.

NEWBERN DISTRICT -C. F. DEEMS, P. E. Newbern-Centenary-C P Jones. Andrew's Chapel--Newbern Circuitnow Hill -Jas Wheeler, Jas J Hines, N A Hooker. Wilson-J H Cunninggim. Contentment-C W King. Smithfield-LS Burckhead Johnston-To be supplied. Goldsboro'—A W Mangum. Everettsville—J M Andrews. Kinston and Lenoir Institute-C W Deems. Jones--Trent-W F Clegg. Ann's Street and Purdie's Chapel-John Jones. Morehead City-L W Martin. Pre't Wayne Female College-S M Frost.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT-D B NICHOLSON, P. E. Wilmington Front and Fifth Streets -R S Moran. Topsail-J H Hill. Onslow-S D Peeler. Duplic and Magnotia—E A Yeates, W H Moore. ampson-Wm H Barnes. Elizabeth Town-D C Johnson.

South River, P H Scoville, F Culbreth, J C Brent. Whitesville, Smithville-J B Baily, Wm M D Moore. Robeson-R P Bibb North Hanover-J C Thomas. FAYETTEVILLE DISTR'CT-W H BOBBITT, P. E.

Fayetteville-J W Tucker. Evans Chapel— Fayetteville Circuit—C Plyler. Cape Fear—W S Chafin, G Førrar. Haw River—Peter Doub, J B Martin. Pittsboro—R S Webb, J W Tinnin. • Deep River—C B Adams, I C Moses. Montgomery—Jas W Wheeler.
Rockingham—H H Gibbons.
Euwharie—I J Gadd's.
Ashboro'—C H Phillips, J B Alford. Franklinsville-J F Farrar, Theo L Troy. Mission to China-P L Wood John D Bonie, Chaplain in the army.

General Assembly of North Carolina.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9th, 1862. SENATE. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the House, stating the concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to purchase provisions.

Also, a message transmitting a message and accompany ing documents from the Governor, (noticed in the House re

ort of yesterday.) Also, a message proposing a committee of conference on the bill to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, which was concurred in. Sundry reports were received from standing committees. Several bils passed their second reading, which will be noticed when finally acted on. bill to provide for holding court in Hertford county

passed its third reading.

Also the bill concerning Justices of the Peace. Provides that 12 magistrates may transact the county business of Bladen county. Also, the bill to establish a superior court for the county of Alleghany. The resolution in favor of Solomon Pool passed its reveral

readings under a suspension of the rules. The bill to prevent the harboring deserters was read the second time. Mr. Russ thought that something should be done in this matter, or the Governor wou'd be prevented from discharging his duty. The State has assumed the collection and enrollment of conscripts, and with the well known fact of the frequent attempts to evade that law by those coming under its provisions, unless a law of this kind was passed,

such persons could not be collected successfully.

Mr. Graham concurred in the opinion that some measures should be adopted on this subject, but by whom should it be done? He thought the duty pertained to the national Congress, and that state Legislatures should not set in the

Mr. Ramsay favored the bill. The bill pa-sed its second reading.

The resolution to pay ministers of the gospel for opening the sessions of the Legislature with prayer, was read the second time. Mr. Taylor of C., thought it would be a useless expendi-Mr. Lane concurred. The resolution was rejected. Mr. Young introduced a resolution in regard to currency

A message was received from the House transmitting several engrossed bills for ratification. Also, several bills which were read the 1st time. After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. at 11 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems. RESOLUTIONS BEAD THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Browne, that the committee on Finance enquire into the expediency of an increased issue of Treasury bills. Mr. Love, to rescind the resolution appointing night ses Mr. Worth, that so much of the Governor's message as related to the issue of Treasury notes, be referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Grissom presented a minority report from the committee on Military affairs, with a bill, as a substitute for that proposed by the majority of the committee. It proposes to raise 10,000 men by volunteering. The men to elect

their own company officers. BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING. Mr. Stancill, for the defence of the State. It proposes to raise six regiments of infantry and calls out the members and officers of the General Assembly, Attorney General and

ried.
Mr. Costner, to incorporate Daniel's Church (Lutheran) in Lincoln county.

The bill to enable the county Courts to establish work-

the land; yet both substitutes propose a direct conflict between the risks and Gandederska authorities. In 1833 that proposition that had been made on this subject to his and the confliction, and it would require more constitutionally of these measures. He cannot be accounted to the charge of the constitutionally of these measures. He cannot be accounted to the charge of the number of near raised, or whether the officers were springly of the measures. He cannot have been constitutionally of these measures. He cannot have been constitutionally of these measures are the constitution of the Faccutive that the clause substituting the constitution of the Faccutive that the clause substituting the transmitter of the Faccutive that the clause substituting the courts and the court of the court, that the next has common more constitution of the fact that the court of the court of the court of the fact of the fact that the court of the court of the court of the fact of the fact that the court of the fact of the fact that the court of the fact o

distinctly unders cod that he was not in favor of nullifica-tion or coming into conflict with the Confederate States. He said his bill provided for calling out all above 18, whether they were conscripts or not, but as they were intended in the national defence, and thus, he thought, there would

The House rejected Mr. Stancill's substitute, yeas, 3, nays 91. Mr. Person drew the attention of the House to the fact that the Committee did not consider the bill complete, but left many amendments to be added by the House. There at the proper time. Those who had any doubts of the conin favor of a unity of action, that all might move without jar or conflict. He pointed out minor differences between the bill and Mr. Grissem's substitute. He was aware of the unpopularity of appointing the officers, but the Governor's opinion that he could select more efficient officers had de-cided him. He made a long appeal to the House for una-

Mr. Fowle stated this bill had from the beginning given him much concern. He was desirous of supporting the laws of the State and strengthening the Conf. deracy. He, at some length, gave his reasons preferring Mr. Grissom's minority bill to the one presented by the majority.

Mr. Person was willing to amend the bill by a lowing the Governor, with permission of the President of the Confederate States, to accept of volunteers within the conscript ages.

At the conclusion of Mr. Person's speech, Mr. Burgin moved that Mr. Grissom's bill be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Amis from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent distillation spirits, reported that the Senate agreed to the House's amendment with reference to Peanuts, Sugar cane seed and Rice, and that the act should be in force from and after the let of January, 1863. House receded from its smendment, and adopted that of the Senate, 500 dollars fine and 60 days imprisonment, and also receded from the clause relative to the exportation of corn for dis

the substitute.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday at 11 o'clock. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1862. Senate ca'led to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. T. F. Skinner.

Journal of yesterday read. REPORT OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Slaughter, a report from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Leitch, a report from the Committee on Claims. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

tion to appoint gard to sine die adjournm nt on the 22d inst.

Mr Graham advocated an adjournment to some stated period; thought that the exigencies of the times required that the Legis ature should meet oftener than once in two The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lassiter, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of printing the Ordi nances of the Convention with the proceedings of the Legslature. Adopted.

Mr. Adams, a bill for the relief of the executrix of the Mr. Eure, "a bill to organize the Sta'e reserve," it being the same as introduced in the House by the majority of the Military Committee. Make special order for to-morrow

Mr. Shipp, a bill increasing the salaries of the Comptroller and Secretary of State. RESOLUTIONS ON THEIR THIRD READING.

Resolution remonstrating against certain parts of the Confederate exemption bill, requesting the repeal of the clauses exempting the owners of 20 slaves, horses, &c. Mr. Graham opposed its passage, stating that he thought it unwise to meddle with the Confederate conscription law, as it had been fully acquiesced in by the people.

Messra. Brown and Murrill favored %, believing it an unjust discrimination and opposed to the apprix of confinction. just discrimination and opposed to the spirit of our insti-Mr. Graham thought the conscription law full of incon

sistencies and inequalities, but that it should be left to the Confederate States to arrange this matter, as we had already acquiesced in it. War should be carried on and armies raised by the taxable wealth of the country and not by in liscriminate conscription. Mr. Ellis favored the resolution.

After a short debate on the title, the resolution passed its hird reading by a vote of 25 to 10.

Message from the House concurring in the Senate propoition in regard to the Joint Committee on adjournment.
Mr. Carroway, a resolution in favor of L. L. Clements.

CRDER OF THE DAY. Bill to secure the property of married women, introduced y Mr. Faison. Mess's Faison and Outlaw, favored it. Messrs. Graham, Brown, Warren and Sharp opposed it.

The bill failed to pass its second reading by a vote of 18 The bill in regard to the holding of Courts in Mecklen-burg county was taken up, and passed its several readings. Message from the House transmitting several engrossed

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10th, 1862. The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. 1. E. kinner. Journal of Tuesday read.

EEPORTS FROM COMMITTEES By Mr. Burgin from Committee on Claims, a resolution in favor of M. L. Brittain, recommending its passage.

By Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a resolution in favor of Oscar D. Johnson, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, recommending its

By Mr. Allison, from the same, a bill to extend the prons of 8th sec. 45th chap, Revised Code, recommends

its rejection. McKay, from the Judiary Committee, a bill relative Wills, Letters of Administration, &c., in counties occupied by the enemy, recommending its passage.
On motion the rules were suspended and this bill was assed its several readings.

Mr. McAden, from Judiciary Committee, a bill to amend 18th sec. 45th chap. Revised Code, recommending its passage, with certain amendments. Mr. Keener, from Committee on Propositions and Griev-

ances, a bill to prevent the traffic in spiritous liquors in the neighborhood of Military Hospitals, recommending its re-On motion of Mr. Worth, a bill to repeal certain portions of an ordinance of the Convention, relative to voting in camp, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAden, a resolution introduced by Mr. Fowle relative to personal liberty, was referred to the Judiciary instead of the Committee on Proposition and Grievances, as first referred.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Robinson, a resolution in favor of J. G. Carraway Referred to Committee on Claims Beterred to Committee on Claims

By Mr. Mann, a resolution in favor James S. Ives

Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Avera called up his motion, to reconsider the vote by which the House had provided for evening sessions. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was then laid on the table.

The Special Order, for 11 o'clock, being a bill to provide Ine special Order, for 11 o'clock, being a bill to provide for an armed Patrol, was taken up.

Mr. Long thought the bill had too much of a military tinge, he preferred one of a more civil character, and proposed to amend by substituting one in its stead.

Mr. Fowle proposed to amend, so as to authorize arrest by the Patrol, only upon warrants that had been regularly issued.

Mr. McAden opposed the bill. He said it raised a large armed torce, for which there did not exist any necessity, houses in connection with the jails, passed its third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

EThe bill to organize the State defence was read.

Mr. Grissom moved to substitute the minority bill presented by him for that just read.

Mr. Stancill offered his bill as a substitute for Mr. Grissom's and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Person as chairman of the military committe, explained the general features of the bill and the motive and reasons which induced the committee to adopt it. It provides for raising 5,000 men by voluntary enlistment before the 1st of January, 1863, and, after that period, by conscription. The connectation and the too defeat the expense indicated upon the bill.

rection, the Governor could call out the mi itia, they could protect us quite as well as this force.

This bill also called for the furnishing of the arms by the Governor; we would need all the arms we had for the force

He said his bill provided for calling out all above 18, whether they were conscripts or not, but as they were intended for State defence he thought probable the Confederate States government would not rega d it as a conflict of another thority. Defence of the State would be an important item the proposed to be raised by the Military bill.

Mr. Harris, of Chatham, said that he did not thinke i her of the bills before the House came up to the demands of the country. He came here to provide protection for the thority. Defence of the State would be an important item people and he wanted to do so efficiently. It had been ob-

Mr. Harris' substitute was read when he again addressed the Heuse at length in support of the same
The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to He answered the objections made by Mr. Fowle and spoke at some length, with much force and effect, in support of the bill, and against the risk and danger of collision with the Confederate authorities, which would follow from adopting

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House preceded to the consideration of the special order for that hour, being the bill, and against the risk and danger of collision with the Confederate authorities, which would follow from adopting

An ineffectual motion was made to postpone for half an An ineffectual motion was made to postpone for half an

> Mr. Russel moved the reconsideration of the vote, taken on yesterday, by which Mr. Stancil's bill was defeated .-Mr. Waddell said that he had no idea that volunteers could be raised. They would not come, and if troops were expected to be raised there must be some way provided to force them into service. Mr. Cowles thought the gentleman from Chatham (Mr. Waddell) mistaken, he did not doubt but that all would

> olunteer in defence of the State, rather than be carried out at this time as conscripts. Mr. Shepherd addressed the House. He said, that like most of those he had heard express an opinion relative to the subject now under consideration, he had been at a great loss to determine what was exactly the proper course to pursue, not that he or they were unwilling to assume any proper responsibility, but to get rid of the difficulties that

goided by his best judgment in the path of duty.

He dissented from the remarks made by the gentieman from Chatham, (Mr Waddell) and unlike him he preferred the volunteer mode of raising troops, and he believed that the patriotism of the people would respond to any call made upon them for our defence.

He took i sue with the gentleman from Yadkin (Mr. Cowles) relative to raising this corps by taking persons liable to conscript duty. He wished to avoid any conflict

with the Confederate Government; he thought it the duty of all to submit to the law, because it was the law, and hoped never to see the day, when our good old State would throw herself across the track of the Confederate Government. He, however, was no worshipper of that Government, he deprecated any act on our part to place us independent of the Government. Mr. S. continued his remarks o a considerable length.

Mr. McKay followed Mr. Shepherd, and took position against both bilis, and argued to show that both came in

conflict with the conscript act. He was particularly severe upon the examptions of the majority bill, said that all but editors and bodail colonels were called out under it. He argued in favor of the volun-teer system, and said that every call that had heretofore been made for volunteers, had been responded to by a larger number than were called. Several States (which he named) exempted Justices of the Peace, and had their renamed) exempted Justices of the Feares, and had their reserves, and he knew no reason why North Carolina should not be allowed the same privilege. It was one of the beau ties of our Government, that while we sustained our laws, &c., at home, we could defend ourselves from enemies

Mr. Harriss, of Cabarrus, moved a recess until } past 3 O'clock. Lost.
During the session a message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint Committee to consider the subject of adjournment sinie die, or the expediency of a ess. Concurred in.

Messrs. Bussell of Brunswick, McAden and Long, were appointed on the part of the House. On motion the House adjoursed until 10 o'clock Thurs

There is a heap of practical good sense in the following article from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel . To Correspondents -We think that almost every editor who has had an extensive experience in journalism will testify to that many a man

Has long since learned the difficult task, Of hiding his face 'neath a different mask. For instance A. comes to the sanctum frequently and tells the editor of the rascality or unpair our conduct of B, and urges him in elequent language to show the matter up through the columns of his paper. C, too, sees something wrong in the conduct of D, who is a the editor denounce it as wrong and injudicious. But if the "Knight of the quill' tenders him the use of his columns to "pitch in " over his own sig: ature, he politely declines on the flimsy pretext that he does not want it known who gave the information; and very blandly +jaculates, " oh! it would look so much better if you would do it." They are all nxious that the editor should take up their quarrels, but shrink from any participation themselves. Indeed, we have known some individuals who after getting a man noticed in a public print for committing some public wrong, would hasten to the party so censured and denounce the same journal for doing the very thing they repeatedly requested to be done.

Again- we are continually receiving communications pitching into " some individual or corporation. All them are signed by a fictitious name -although sometimes the writer does give his name, but does not want it published with his article. He thus shirks the whole of the responsibility on to our shoulders. Now if the author of an article is unwilling to own his production, he ought not endeavor to make the publisher of a newspaper father it. We shall bereaser omit all such articles from our editorial columns. If people wish to find fault with and "pitch into" others, they must do it over their own signatures and in our local or advertising columns-just which they prefer. These columns are always open to every thing that ought to be published-providing the persons who want things published therein accede to our terms.

Our friends who have been "pitching into" others on paper during the past few weeks and sending the same to us, can by reading the above find out exactly the position we take about such matters, and learn why their communications have not been published. And we trust that all those who write " pitching in " communications hereafter, will, after reading the above govern themselves accordingly."

The Columbia South Carolinian is informed that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that | TION .- A letter from Natchez, dated 18th, says :they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and " Mrs. Bragg, wife of Gen. B. Bragg, and her, m are determined to remain during a bombardment. One wenerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that Gen. Beauregard should send her a musket instead of an orplantations are on the Bayou Terre, near Thibedean,

dantly bleas your labors to the giory of This hand and good of His church, we are.

Most respectfully and faithfully yours.

A. J. DEROSSET, Wardens of JAS. ANDERSON, St. James' Parish.

willmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington,

I remain. Your affectionate friend and Bishop, THOMAS ATKINSON.

BUTLER AND LINCOLN-Complications in New Or eans.—From the Washington correspondence, (Nov. 30,) of the New York World, we copy the following interesting paragraph: The curious coincidence in point of time of Majo General Butler's order practically applying the writ of proemumie to the whole population in Louisiana, and of the President's proclamation, putting the execution of the act of confiscation under the control of the Attorney General, has already, I perceive, attracted public attention. I have reason to believe that the proclamation has been hurried forward to Butler by extraordiment) and the Mansion House Committee sent £6, nary express, and that much anxiety is felt here lest it should not reach him and arrest his arbitrary and high-handed course in time to prevent a serious collision be-tween our authorities and certain foreign powers. The affairs of France in particular at New Orleans are proper responsibility, but to get rid of the difficulties that presented themselves, and as there was no bright light clearly marking the right path, each one would have to be strong naval force, and it is not considered improbable of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is tive and General Butler might arise upon the construc- already expended. tion of his order, the effect of

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE ARMISTICE .- The follow

ing is translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, published in New York:

We are sorry to find The World among the journals which repel, almost as if it were a snare, the initiative ta-ken by Napoleon III, in respect to the armistice. We are sure that a more serious examination of the despatch, of M. Drouyn de l'Huys will lead this journal, which is usually so accurate and so fair, to a better judgment. Meanwhile we must beg The World to observe that it falls into a material error when it treats the raising of the blockade of the Southern ports as a necessary condition of the suspension of hostilities. Nothing of the sort was or could be meant, the simple and absolute maintenance of the status quo being the invariable and fundamental base of every arministic.

lt is true The World may be excused as following the example set by the London Times of the 12th inst. But the English journal spoke without having seen the despatch of M Drouyn de l'Huys, and upon the strength of a simple remark in the Patrie, which treated the raising of the blockade as a probable consequence of the armistice.

PRICE OF NEGROES AT NASHVILLE .- A Nashville correspondent of a Yankee paper furnishes the paragraph below in regard to the price of negroes in the

region where Andy Johnson rules and reigns : "Good, likely young negroes" used to sell in these parts a few years ago at \$1,200 and upward. Since the rebellion, however, that species of live stock has fearfully fallen. Last Monday Sheriff Lelyett went to the house of a gentleman residing upon the Franklin pike, to seize property equivalent to a debt of \$1,500 and was in the act of picking out the sixth "nigger," when his owner exclaimed, ' For God's sake, Lelyett, aint't niggers worth any more than chickens."

A RICH CASE .- A humorous friend in Memphi

sends us the following clipped from the Cleaveland (O.) Leader : Wending our weary way homeward last night at a late hour, after the last bit of "local" copy had been set, and the last proof read, we came upon an individu al clinging affectionately to a lamp-post. He was inebriated. We asked him what he was doing there, and he replied, " waiting for 'lection 'turns -can't go home government officer and hastens to the sanctum to have till I know whose 'lected; got ten dollars bet that Se-(hic) Seworth'l beat Wadswour. Got any 'turns from (hic) Newburgh? No? Guess Newburgh zail right Seworth -I'm in favor's (hick) telling our erring zizzers to go in in peace—Seworth is too—erring z'zzers' good feller-don't want to zasperate erring zizzers-I'd le'em go-so'd Buvanjouren-to'd Seworth-so'd Ben Wood bet he wood. Les send olive branch to erring (hic) zizzers. Easy 'nough to stop the war-let erring zizzers keep house for us-that's wa's the matter. for Seworth, and erring zizzers! Has 'lection 'turns bro't any telegraph office? Has erring ziz (hic) zizzers carried any State in New Jersey? Tell us the news,

can't ye?' We left him still clinging to the lamp-post, and shouting hysterically for "Seworth and erring zizzers."-Guess be must have been a " butternut." CONVERSATION BETWEEN AN FXAMINING OFFICER AND A

Applicant For Office.—Officer—Sir, have you a friend?
Applicant—Sir? Have I a friend? Certainly, I have a number of friends. O .- I mean have you a female friend-a particular female

A.—If I understand you, sir, I have not.
O.—Have you a diamond ring, breast pin, &c.? 0.—Do you keep a fast horse?

friend?

A.— No, sir. I can soon get one.
O.—Is your cellar filled with good wines, Brandy, &c.?
A.—No, sir, not at present.
O.—Do you, sir, expect to become the possessor of a east \$50,000 within the next year.

A.—No, sir. That is more than I expect. I simply wish do my country a service as well as myself.

O --You can go, sir.

O.—Simply sir, because you have no particular friend, no diamonds, no fast horses, no \$50,000 in prospective, &c, &c. The Southern Confederacy has paid for these little necessaries so often that when we make other appointments, we want them to be on hand to save the expense of buying them. So, good morning - Mobile Tribune.

THE ENEMY'S VISIT TO GEN. BRAGG'S PLANTA-

are determined to remain during a bombardment. One venerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that Gen. Beauregard should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be a non-combatant.

A LITERARY GEN.—The following is a literal extract from Lincoln's Message:

"It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay in nothing; but it is easier to pay a larger sum; and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are determined to remain during a bombardment. One Mrs. Ellis, have separately been burnt out by the Abolic roughly and are on their way to this place. Their plantations are on the Bayou Terre, near Thibedean, La."

Substitute for Coppensa.—The following is a recipe which answers every purpose in dyeing where copperse is used in setting colors, or for dyeing coppers colors:

Half pint of vinegar, but pint syrup or melasses, three gallons of water. Put the above into an iron pot with anile or other rusty iron, and let it at and twenty when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are days. It is a fine the document of the marchant.

Bred to the business of a printer, Mr. Houston had av illicitonists, and are on their way to this place. Their plantations are on the Bayou Terre, near Thibedean, La."

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Bred to the business.—Their of himmelf assistants in the opportunities provided to himmelf assistants.

Bred to the business.—Bred to the business of a printer, Mr. Houston had a distinguished to himmelf

chester, too, is being felt in various ways. In many of the warehouses, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditure. Some have reduced their staff of packers, porters, and all employers of a similar class; in others they have been put on balf time, and it is feared that, should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will soon be many of a higher class, such as clerks, book-keepers and warehousemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary. It is a rare thing now to see thy of the great workhouses lit up at night, for, where there is nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBERS SUFFERING.

On October 25th there were 208,621 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number of those relieved last year, and more by 68,456 than the return for the last week in August last. We are further told that 143,870 persons not in receipt of parochial relief were aided by local committees. Of 360, stitute for the bill before the House.

Mr. Ingram spoke in favor of the measure and thought such a patrol was necessary, particularly in the Eastern counties of the State, and thought that they would do good sorvice in harrassing the enemies gunboats in the rivers in that section of the State.

Mr. Harris substitute was read when he again addressed.

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Mr. Harris substitute was read when he again addressed. of wages is estimated at £136,094, and £136.094 a week is more than £7,000,000 a year. Nor does this prodigious sum represent the whole loss incurred ty these districts, for the ordinary receipts of a manufacturer must be such as to cover not only wages, but the expenses of machinery, and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,694 in weekly wages the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,000, since out of their total expenditure of £12,937 in outdoor and indoor relief must be taken the normal cost of pauperism 550 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these known to be in the hands of resolute men, backed by a fraction to redress this balance. Altogether the sub-

the week in October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in 24 Unions of the district, had risen to 208,723, an addition of 45,225 during the month of October; and further, 143,870 persons, not in committees. The number operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 58,038, while the number working short time is increased to 119,712, and 181,401 are thrown entirely out of employmen..— The loss of wages is estimated at £136,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the savings of the working classes are almost exausted. By the close of the first weeck of September the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed had risen to about

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE DISTRESS. The General Relief Committee, in a report says : "Your Committee express their regret that the aspect of the American struggle leaves no hope that the sufferings of our population will have an early termina-tion. Should this war be immediately settled, it would still take months before our spindles and looms can be again humming their stong of industry. We therefore conclude that the distribution of bread, meat, soup,

clothing, bedding and coals must be continued through out the ensuing winter." [From the Times Correspondent.]

The prospect darkens each day, and unfortunately there seems no chance of a break in it. Business in the Manchester market is virtually at a stand still, and notwithstanding the recent arrivals of cotton, the course of what trade there is steadily tends to a diminution of consumption. It is difficult to foresee in what quarter a way of salvation can be opened for the next four or five months at least, for anomalous as it may seem, the announcement of a speedy settlement of the American difficulty would probably have the effect of throwing out of employment a large proportion of those who are fortunate enough still to be in receipt of wages. Manual and the state of the second of the seco Gladstone's speech at Newcastle, which by many was ooked on as a sort of semi-official foreshadowing of something being about to happen which might possibly liberate the Southern cotton crop, is said to have created quite a little panic here, and induced many manufacturers to stop their mills altogether. If we could only have a perfect assurance that the war would last another twelvemonth, or that for Seworth (hic) 'Rah for Seworth! N'ork State no cotton would come from the South for two 'il go license, sure - N'ork State's a good feller-so's years or eighteen months hence, we might hope, spite of the large accumulated stocks, to see some at least of the giant chimneys, which at present bear witness so forcibly to the stagnation of the district, set a smoking again, and eac. week the pressure on the charitable funds would lighten, instead of increasing. If the duration of the war could only have been foreseen -if less faith had been placed in Mr. Lincoln's "ninety days"—things would never have got to their present desperate pass, and it may be but just to the mill owners to say that probably they would have made adequate preparations to meet the necessities of their working people had they anticipated anything but a temporary crisis. So now it is in a great measure the unertainties of the American conflict—the dred of being caught in full work with high-priced cotton by sudden arrivals from American—which tie their hands.

FLIGHT OF COUNTERPRITERS -The Texas cathed: ver the Mesers. Paynes, for some time confined in the Na chez Jail, effected their escape last Saturday night. Natchez Courier.

DIED.

e had their their states

In this town, on the 14th October, 1862, of yellow fever, 2008GE HOUSTON, Esq., aged 55 years. Mr. Houston was a native of Edinburg, Scotland, where he was born on the 23rd of October, 1807, but came to this country as early as 1815, and to Washington, North Carolina, about 1837, where he went into the business of distilling spirits turpentine in company with Dr. D.—C. Freeman. He also engaged in a general mercantile-business, and was stone time connected with the press there. He enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, as was evidenced by the fact of his being repeatedly chosen to fill various offices of the highest honor and trust.

About 1850, or shortly after, the firm of Freeman. A Houston removed from Washington to this place, and a as member of that for some years and subsequently alone, fir. Houston carried on a general derchantile and Shipping business here, and was known as a high-minded and nonerable marchant.

WILMINGTON, N C., THURSDAY, DOC'R 18, 1861 Ab liston Cavalry Hald on the W & W. Fallroad Fir a ime our communications are interrupted both my mail and telegraph, and we are very literally thrown

Yesterday atternoon, at a quarter before three o'clock, both the wires on the line North from this point went down, and the telegraph ceased working.

It was subsequently ascertained that a regiment of Y nkee caval y had suddenly made a dash on the Road at or near a point k own as Mount Olive, fourteen miles this side of Goldsboro', cutting the telegraph wires, tearing up the track, burning the sills and using m ans to render the iron useless. This was probably between Mount Olive and a point known as Milton .-

How long the enemy's cavalry remained after committing this raid, we have no means of ascertaining; not long, we suspect. The down mail train, in charge of the fact of something being wrong was noticed and the train was backed rapidly to Goldsboro, where the alarm was given.

Goldsboro' is still sa'e, and I kely to be so. The ene my had go; to within six miles of that place on yest-rday morning, but they have not a yet got there, nor do we think they will ever get any near r.

Things are tol-rably rough a out these times, but we think the worst of this raid is ov r. The ro d at no poi t can be seized and held by the enemy.

We will pr b bly hear some hing more in the coun of the day. Of course we canno' speak of the numbe sor movements of our troop, n r of the plans of our end rs. even it we knew them. The enemy's torce advancing against Goldso ro', is estimated at twenty-four or twenty five thousand men, and to consist of the united divisi so Binks and F ser, the latter concentra el at and advancing from Newbern, the former, Banks', having been landed at B autort and advanced fom tha pl.c. up the A lantic and North Caro ina Railroad to co-operate with Foster.

The Farmy a Go hen Grove, W & W. R. R. P. S. Me received the following dispatches from reliable source this morning, dated

KENAN-VI LE DUPLIS COU TY) December 16.u. 1802 -- 8 o'cı ck P M... via Magnolia.

Mis rs F Iton & Price: I her putter be e to right, that the enemy have possessin of the Rail Koat at Mount of the.

880 ND DISPATO I. KENA SVILLE, I'ec. 17 h, 1862.

5 o'clock. A M. vi. Magnotta Dec 17.
The report that the road at Mount OI ve is in the pos et sion of the ene y is so if med the morning. They are making down the road. They camped at Goshen Grove last hey are thought to be about six hundred strong.

In addition to the above, we learn that they have already destroyed the bridge and trestle work over Gosben Creek and Swamp, about 65 miles from Wilmington. A dispatch received at the Railroad Office, states that the enemy had also burned a small bridge between Gushen and Faison's.

THE LATEST!

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE has been received that Mej Gen G. W. Smith is being reinforced at Goldsboro' .-There has been heavy fighting there, the enemy being repulsed, with heavy loss. Our less small. Daily Journal, 17th.

parative lu l in military matters, as indeed has been the case alter nearly every great contest of this war. It is from Maryt nd, and until within the last week or so no movement of any great interest has been made by either party, owing, no doubt, to mu'ual exhaustion induced by the fearful off cas of the Maryland campaign.

Now things have taken a fresh turn aid activity mark the movements of the enemy at all points, d ancing from Fred ricksburg, from Suffolk Newberg. There has been fighting on the on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. The fighting at Fredericksburg will unquestionably equal, if it does not exceed, that of any battle of the war. In alhuman probability it was resumed yesterday morning of Fredericksburg, and about 8 o'clock our forces reand may go on for several days.

The enemy is in large force at Soff ik, and we fear that General French has not quite as many men as c uld be desired. O: this, however, we do not feel author, z d to sprak, even if we knew.

It Gereral Erans can hold the enemy in check until our reinforcemen s get to the scene of action, we will have no tears for the result, although the invading column may outnumber the troops available for the defence of the railroad and the State at that point .-Fighting was going on y sterday forenoon at Kinston The enemy are remarkably strong in artillery.

It is hirdly to be doubted that at this very hour severe fighting is going on in this State and in Virginia, the result of which we await with much interest and no little anxiety, especially in regard to the contest at K noton, not that we denot the valor of our troops there, for we feel satt fi d that they will do all that men can do, but we have serious apprehensions of their being overwhelmed by the sheer for e of numbers.

We are peased to learn that Gereral Evans expresse confidence in his ability to maintain his ground, and whip the enemy even with the troops already with him. Federal prisoners captured at Kinston say that the object of the movement was to capture the road, thus cut ting off cuminunication, and then advance upon Wil-We give this only for what it is worth .-The prisoners undoubt dy m d: such a statement, but whether they knew anything of the plans of their commanders is doubtful. General Foster was in com mand of the force which advanced upon Kinston. Of that there can be no question. He has over fif-cen thousand men .- Daily Journal, 15th.

THE KNOKVILLE, Tenp, Kegi ter of the 13th instant draws a dark picture of crime and treason among the mountain tasto es of East l'ennessee, which give shelter and concealment to brigands, who have fi d there to es cape conscription in the South, and at the North. De seriers from the army of R sencranz, and fagitives from the despotism of Lincoln in Kentucky, and those who would evade service in Southern armies have found in ac a saible retreats in the in autains of East Penpessee Counterleiting and all other evil practices are carried on, welle the iron, coal and nitre region's are becoming update on account of these lucking desperadoes.

This is a matter which concerns not only l'enne whole Confederacy. Our own State has an especial interest in the matter, as our mountain people near the l'enneace line have already suffered more than once from the visitations of these East Tennessee Tories, fugitives and vagrants.

It is said that Confederate notes are being funded in Richmond at the rate of half a million dollars a day.-It this process can be carried on vigorously at all points throughout the Conf. d racy, our currency may be saved and the present inflation of prices receive a salutary

KRNTUCKY, says the Chicago Times, has been almost

We beer any number of rum robably true, while others are certainly not true. Out a der of the mass of news, we can only eliminate one certainty, and that is the advance of the enemy has been arested, while it was evident that at first the disparity of numbers was too great to admit of General Evans' bolding his original position, hence is retiring across the Neuse river.

The battle at Fredericksburg does not appear to bave been resumed, as was expected. Why this was we can-

As the lists of the killed and wounded are received from these fields, they will bring sorrow and desolation to many a bous-hold - Daily Journal, 16th.

THE NORTHERN CONGRESS is now in session, but we hear or see little or nothing from its doings. Mr. Val-How much of the track was torn up, we are unable to landingbam has a resolution proposing a convention of the States, which will soon be brought up in the Hous. Thaddens Stevens of Pennsylvania, has introduced a resolution, denouncing as guilty of a high crime, any person in the Executive or Legislative branch of the Conductor Browning, made a narrow escap. Lucki'y government, who shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advis - the acceptance of any such propositionon any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and Territories, as they existed at he time of the rebellion.

> RAN THE BLOCKADE. - The bark Rosalieu, from Nes an ran the blockade lest night at Old Inlet, with a cargo of salt .- Doily Jou nal 17th.

> LAST NIGHT at 9 o'clock, the Band of the Entaw Regiment of S. Carolina (Col. SINONT N's) under the leadership of Mr. MULLER, paid Gen. WHITING the complement of a serenade at his Headquarters. The General acknowledged the compl ment in a few appropriate remarks. A similar compliment was paid to General GI:T, who also responded.

> Daly Journal, 17th. O wing to the interruption of the lines, we are without Northern papers or our regular dispa ches. We cannot say what is being done by the L gislature, neither have we heard from our army at Fredericksburg -We rather think that nothing very exciting has taken place on the Rappahannock since Saturday, the 13 n instant. I hat the adviotage then remained with the Confederates is proved by the fact that on Sunday the enemy sent in a flig of truce, requesting permission to oury his dead.

The Charleston Courier says that the Salt works in operation and in course of erection within the city imus alone number one hundred and twenty, giving an average of eleven bushels each, or thirteen hundred and fity bushels per day. This is exclusive of works outside the city, located on Mount Pleasant, James' Island, and various other places.

We think the Salt interest in this vicinity exceeds that in and around Charleston. We know that the with one made of India rubber. He had nothing amount produced is considerably larger, though we have else left but his heart, but went along nevertheless .not the data upon which to predicate any accurate sta. He never subsequently met with any other affliction tistical statement.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, December 13.—The papers of this mornbridges were thrown across. The first adventurous Yanks that touched the Southern shore were quickly three months since our army returned captured. As the bridges approached this side, our snarp-shooters would rise from the ground and fire into the bridge-builders. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded in throwing bridges across.

The fighting yesterday was in Bernard Wood, two and a hait miles this side of town. The occupation of Fredericksburg was obtained with merely nominal opposition on our part, and gives questionable advantage uly to the enemy. The Rap, anannock will yet be ore to our advantage behind the enemy than in front Up to the time of the departure of the train from Kinston, on the Blackwater, at Franklin, and Hamilton's Crossing, the two armies had been engaged in kirmishing, which had commenced early and contin-

A correspondent of the Examiner, at 12 m., yesterday, says that sharp skirm suing ensued in the streets linquished the place to the enemy. During, or shortly after the skirmishing, the enemy fired the Post Office and Methodist Church; the Bank of Virginia and all the houses on the square were consumed. Of several bundred cit z ns remaining in the town on yesterday, but three of them were women, whose husbands bad previously gone over to the enemy, who remained and

claimed the profection of the enemy. There was skirmishing at Fredericksburg, to-day, but attended with no important results. Nothing like said the enemy has made an attempt to turn our right flank and signally faired. The fighting was propably nothing beyond man œavreing for positions. Some of our wounded came down by special train to-night.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

President Davis We are grat'fi'd to find in the Richmond Dispatch th oliowing 'ri's, but high compliment to President Davis:
'We believe that he President deserves the most unlimited trust a d respect of the couthern neople, and we know that the ol. F.ag hip will stand by him as long as there is a that in the locker? The Depatch but e-echoes the sentiments of nine-tenths.

not binety-time hundredths of the prople of he Confed-r to tates. It is only a few "sore heads" who find fault wit the administration President Davis has achieved pi shed more han any other living man is the contract of the has accome pi shed more han any other living man is the contract of the contract d no, some o' which we are willing to a knowledge and have disapproved, but they have been few and of comparatively small moment. He has brought a nation out of character shill need a o erhment, raised a med and equipued mo e than ball a milio of men, appointed General o command them were have won a series of victories which have refleced the most untading honor upon an in faut n tions flag, and excited the admiration and applan e of the world, and at the m ment he policy h lds at ony a milion of men in arms, and promies to give us an early peace in short, the people of the Confederacy, with few x septions, and he oreign world, noite in pronounce resident Davis a great man and a great Executive, and his reserved fame can never to lessened by the defama-ion of the tew evernies which his firmness and decision of the acter have made. He wil shine in h story with a e Cabinet, and which will not fade before the bril janci of an, of them in the field He is a patriot and a christian a sta esman and a soldier of the first water.

We have nothing additional from the front. The prodigious energies" of R seneral z "to strike a blow near Nashville," mentioned in a lace copy of the Louisville J urual have not been developed as yet. It at gauge to him at the Foreign Office in London, now general, it is said, is still engaged in pr parations on an more that a year ago, which no gentleman ought to extensive scale to procure subs stance for his army. prior to an advance towards Mur reeshore. It is enerally believed that the forces under Morgan and he not been alraid of Parliament, or rather of the nation Forest, will materially interfere with that arrangement At last accounts Gen. Forest was operating on the to pass without a word even of comment, and that be Memphis and Clarkesville Road, having destroyed a portion of the track over that road and burned the oridge over the Tenneasee at Danville.

Chattanooga Rebel, 12th inst. Mrs. Willis H. Wuitaker, of Orange county, N. C. has made some excellent blankets of cotton warp, with filling of cot on and cow hair equally mixed. The material is water proof and very durable and cheap, and the weight is not over one pound for the yard. She has given them to the Acting Quartermaster at Ral-

CATCHING OWLS.—Ed. V. D. Whatley gives us an account of owl catching as follows: He walked out at break of day, on Tuesday morning last, and in about at break of day, on Tuesday murning last, and in about one hundred yards of his house be heard owls, and in a municating the unwelcome intelligence that his residence moment or two, heard quite a flopping among the branches of the trees, the owls finally falling to the ground, some 15 or 20 yards from where he was stand-

and taking all the necessary steps to insure its success.
This correspondent states that the expedition will be eady to move by the 10th of December, and adds that the corps d'armee of McUlernand "will consist entirely of Western and Northmonton projection." of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve regiments from Illinois, four regiments from lows, four regiments from Wisconsin, two regiments from Minnessota, and some ten thousand ir ops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky, probably a portion of Ges. G. W. Morgan's command, and a portion of the late command of Gen. Granger. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any and every

emergency.' In addition to this force, the gunboat fleet under commed re Porter will co-operate with the expedition The fleet of Commodore Porter consists of the following vess ls: Benton, (flagship) Capta n Gwinn, 16 guns; Eastport, Capt. Phelps, 13 guns; Carondelet, Captain Wills, 13 guns; Cincinnati Capt. Stemble 13 gons ; Cairo. Capt. Bryant, 13 guns ; Mound City Capt. Wilson, 13 guns ; Louisville, Capt. Mrade, 13 guns; Baron D Kalb, (formerly St. Louis) Capt. Winslow, 13 guns; Es x, Capt Horter, 7 guns; Lexington, Capt. Sta k, 7 gues; making a total of ten gon

ats and one hundred and wenty-one guas. The first great obstacle for the . xued tion to overcome will be the formi table fortifications at Vicksburg ot when it is remembered that Commod re Farragut with his fleet of gunboats and mortar boats, is below bese works, and can essilv co-operate with the fl et from above, it will be seen what an overpowiring force will be brought to b ar for the reduction of the rebel strong bold at Vicksburg.

the canal dag by order of Gen. Butler, last summer will be of no advantage to us in an attack. Gentlemen who have lately been with the transports carrying rebei prisoners to Vicksburg, say that since the abandonment of the work by our troops the enemy have erected very formidable battries there, commanding the debouche of the canali and had taken all the pe-caution of filling up the channel, so as to prevent the washing out of the canal when the riv r rises And even should the water rise sufficiently to wash out the channel, the guns of the enemy would still command the

The attack upon Vicksburg last summer failed to want of a co-operating land firee on our part. Me-Clernand's expedition will obviate this want in the tuture, and when Vicksburg is again attacked it will oe t ken by storm by McCleroand's troops. The cry plur d, and the way is comparatively clear to New O ... BLB.

A WONDERFIL STORY .- Captain Cestagnette when entering the Fir neb service, bid one eye ask w : diring ois fi s fight i was kno k d out H- suffered a great ea from the uma ism to one of his arms. A cannon but took his arm away. At the bridge of Alcula, he had one moment of lear, perhaps he was going to r n away? H .ppriy, a grap shot saved him his honor by reaking its legs. He remained in service with two wooden legs and c nting d to mee with the same luck. His nose was crooked and he had bad teeth. A cut from a sword took away too thirds of his face, and the whole array witnessing his indomitable bravery, preseuted him with an artificial one. His stomach of en pained him. One day he received in it a stab from a dagger. The surgeon lined his stomach save the falling of bomb into his back, which stuck fast into it and made a monstrous lump. But even this mishap turned out luckily for him. He always wished to die a soldier's death—to fall by the bullet of the ene ing furnish some interesting particulars of events at my. One day he was warming himself at the mantle Fredericksburg yesterday and Thursday night. The piece of the in alides, fire took at his test, climbing up Enquirer says the enemy, under cover of artillery fir. to his stomach, without his being aware of it. It ing, crossed the river and occupied the city. The pour reached the bomb, which exploded, instantly scattering tooners began at 11 o'clock, on the night of Thursday, him around in small pieces; and so be finally died from and at daylight on Friday morning, the artillery open the violent shock he had received. This is the veritaand at this rate continued all day. Under its cover, ed in a forthcoming novel of the most thrilling interest.

a convalescent soldier, who is sojourning in the family of a hospitable citizen of Kichmond, a wealthy capitalist, gives the particulars of a conversation be recently

This gentleman, in the course of his inquiries as to the means of remitting a considerable sum to England, was introduced to an English gentleman now in this country on a collecting tour for one of the largest Eng. lish hard ware estab ishments, of which he is a partner-He has collected upwards of a million of dollars in Connow seil readily in England at 75 to 80 cents on the dollar, and the day the Contederacy is recogniz d as a nation they will go up to 125 or 150. Many large nouses, he says, have hundreds of thou ands of dollars in these bonds, and consider them a splended investment. As to recognition, it is sure to take place in a few months. I quiries being made respecting the Confederate pavy reported to be building in England, the genleman said that nothing certain was known. It is a fact, however, that a good many large steamers are building, but for what purpose nobody can tell. The suppards are kep locked and no one is allowed to visit

Recognition. A gentleman of the highest reputation for talents and for sight, returned to this city some months ago, from a general engagement has yet courred, though it is a residence of several years in Paris, from which point be had watched with intense care the movements in the political world on both sides of the Atlantic. As the result of his obs rvation-, he predicted six weeks ago that the E op rer of the French would in a short time propose to England to offer the joint mediation of France and that country, with the view of bringing about an armistice, preparatory to a final settlement of the difficulties between the belligerent parties in the present war. He was sure it would be rejected by Earl Russ II in the name of Great Britain, and he predicted that the Emperior would then proceed on his own responsibility to make the offer in his own name -I'hus far he has proved himself to be a true prophet, and a very little time will determine whether he is so throughout. Of course it was understood by both h mself and those to whom he spoke that recognition was to be the result of med ation.

Whatever the luture may bring forth, it seems to be cer ain at least that as long as Earl Russell continu s to be Foreign Secretary, Great Britain will never recogorz the ind pendence of the Confederate States, until t shall have become no longer a matter of importance apart Friday next, for the appoin ment of Justices of the to them He has now revealed himself in his true colors. We now know what we before only suspected. He is the worst enemy the Confederate Stat's have ever had in Europe. He contemplates and expects their ruin, and the slaughter and depopulation of their country, with a cold blooded satisfaction that has in it semething which it is no exaggeration to call infernal By the unexampled misery of millions of human beings he hopes to add another story to the blood c mented fabric of British commercial greatness. For the sake of bringing into general use in England the wretchedly interior staple or Lodis, be is pre, ared to starve the whole population of England, if it be necessary, in addition to the evils which he suff is the population of the Confederate States to undergo, when by merely stand ing out of the way he c u d prevent it. I'be tool of Seward, hat d magozue can cijole or frighter him into anything he choses. His Minister, Ad ms, beld lanallow any man to hold to him in his own house, with out showing him the door. It is well known that had he would have suffer d the affair of Mason and Slidell fore he ventured to take it up, he had already received from Seward full assurrance that he would give him everything be might ack. In the hands of such a man, England has been dwarfed into a petty State, without influence abroad and without respect at home. Seward rules the Yankee States. He has but to threaten Russell with his displeasure, and he obtains everything he wishes.

Orimes of commission and permission always meet with retribution in the poutical world. Perhaps England may yet repent of having made enemies of those who earestly desire to be her friends

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.-Wm. A. Graham, Se

I have the honor to be. Ac. JNO H. P. RUSS. The resignation was accepted and the .5th of December

fixed as the day of an election to fill the vacancy.

A message was received from the House transmitting the eport of the committee of Conference on the House bill to revent the distillation of an ent spirits. Adopt d A communication was received from Surgeon General Johnson, of the Confederate army, requising the listil attent of spirits in N C for the use of the Medical Purveyor's epartment. Lies over Resolution author's ng the Governor to procure transporation for salt from the coast. Laid on the table.

ONDER OF THE DAY. ORDER OF THE DAY

Bill to organize the State reserves, authorizes the raising
of five thousan's men for the State defence, between the
sges of 18 and 40. The till was read by sections Mr. Matthews moved to smend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert the bill authorizing the ac-ceptance of 10,000 volunteerrs, it being the minority report of the House Military Committee.

Mr. Eure opposed the amendment, thought voluntary en Mr. Onlaw though the bill would conflict with the con-ecription law of Congress, was satisfied with one revolution

Mr. Lamesy moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the report of the commissioners sent to Richmond .-Copeland moved to amend the amendment by re

quirieg these volunteers to be raised from men not subject acted unequally upon the pe ple of the West, as they were a most entire y depend at upon white labor, and thought it ecessary to the very sustenance of the women and children of his section. He was for preventing revolution in the army by providing for the army and the wives and families of soid era; though; thit the i sue had better be made here than in the army; that muriny would ensue in the camps if the am lies if soldiers were reduced to starvation; would vo e for the substit ute in preference to the o iginal bill. r las-iter said that no one appreciated mire highly the gallan my of our proops, or was more ackious to privide for the welf are of their families than himself. He con-

curred to I in Mr. Smite's views.

He mixed to postpone outil wordsy 12 o'clock. Mr En e opp sed the postponement on the ground that ims enough had been allowed for consideration. Mr Brown moved to amend by moking it the order of the y for to morrow, 12 ocl ck. Adopted. Message from Ho se processing to go into an election for

Judge of the the result, and solicitor of the 4th Circuit t morrow at 2 and 1 o'clock | Concurred in. Mr. Graham fered a resolution in rega d to the seizure of R J Graves of Orange county, by a person purporting to be a provost mershall of the Confederate Government. the right of 'ci is no to have a hearing before arre t, and demanding his delivery to the civil authority of North Carolina Ordered to be printed. Bil to construct a rai road from Dallas to Newton — Pass deslast reading after a change in its title. Bill to authorize the parment of state bornty to volun-teens discharged after the passage of the conscription law, in accordance with the exemption law. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11. Journal of Wednesday was read. The Speaker presented a communication from the Medical Purveyor, C. S. A., asking for the privilege of having Alcohol, Whisky, &c., manufactured in this State for medical use alone in the army. Sent to the Senate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. Watson, from the Joint Select Committee, relative to prisoners confined in the military prison at Saulisbury. By Mr. Mann from the Committee on Military Affairs. a

eral readings under a suspension of the rules. Grievances, a bill to amend an act for the relief of the Banks and the People—recommending its passage; also a bill to incorporate the Moriah Baptist Association—recommending is rejection on the ground of inexpedien y; also a bill to provide for the manufacture of cotton and wood card-asking to be discharged from its further considera tion, the onvention having made all necessary provision for the same.

favor of J. Carroway, and one in favor of Lewis Williams; recommending their passage. Mr. Flemming from the Committee on Internal Impr vefederate 8 per cent. bonds at par, which he says will ments, r ported back a bill to i c reporate the theiby and Broad liver Rauroad : recommending certain amendments and its passage.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Headen, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committe to inquire into the expedie cy of passing an act to prevent slaves and free persons of color from owning dogs. Mr Poy introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to corre-pond with the President of the Coafederate States relative to taking persons liable as conscripts it to the corps proposed to be raised for State defence; and also povi ding for a draft, prov ded the corps shall not be raised by Mr. Foy moved a suspension of the rules to put the reso

lution on its severs! readings.

Mr. Watson opposed the motion, and said that it conflicted wih several important bills that was now upon the the House to raise troops, on account of certain provisions, and 'e desired the information asked for in this resolution. that we might raise a force without a conflict with the Conderate government.
The motion was her discussed for some time. Messrs.

Cobb. Foy Grissom, Worth and Fowle participating. The vote was then taken, and the Pouse request to sasp and the A messige was received from the Senate, transmitting the following bills and reso utions passed by that body:
A resolution declaring the offices of Adjutant General,
Attorney General and Solicitor of 4th Judicial Circuit va-

Mr. Shepherd moved to make this resolution the special Mr. Mc \den moved a suspension of the rule; to put the

Mr. McCormick, a b lt to incorporate the Western North Caro ina Copper Minia: and Smorting Company.

Mr Grissom, a bill authoriz ne the County Courts to call out such pate of as in their judement may be expedient and necessary. Referred a dordered to be printed Mr. Russell, a bill authorizing J. H. Allen, late Sheriff, to Mr. Peebles called for the ayes and noes, and the vote Mr Poy, a bill to authorize M. L. F. Redd, an ex-Sheriff was taken, and Mr. McKay's amendment was concurred o collect arrears of taxes.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to set

On motion of Mr. Bur in, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Judge for the 7 h ircuit remerrow at 10 o'clock Mr. Burgin nominated Hen B. S Gaither; Mr Keener, nominated Wm M. Shipp, Eq.; Mr. Horton, nominated Mr. W W. Lenoir, and Mr. Allson, nominated Anderson Mitchell Eq. On m tion of Mr. : heph-rd, a message was sent to the Mesers. By num. Ca dwe lat d Hyman, were put is nomi-

The Hou e proceeded with the consideration of the un finished business of yesterday, being the bill o raise a force tor 8 ats defence. error to take the force by any mode he might deem ex

pedient
Mr. Cowles opposed the amendment, and said that he was oppo e. to requiring the Governor to call out this to control them those alone that were not liable by age to conconsider on the state would allow his. Mr Fowle sait he concurred with the gentlemen from Yadkin (wr. Cowies) H: was unwilling as proposed by the gentlemen from hatham (Mr. Waddel) to shrink from hese responsibilities of the measure, and at the same time pose it up u the Governo.

Mr. Wad ell withdrew bis amendment

Mr. wad of withdrew his amendment.

Mr. ingram proposed to amend by providing for eight regiments of infant you and two regiments of cavalry.

This amendment was discussed at some length by Mr. Ingram for, and Messrs. Bives, Grissom, and Walser against.

Ar. Waddell introduced a resolution as an amendment. directing the Governor to call out the force provided for in

The Chair ruled the resolution out of order.

Mr. Stancil proposed to amend so as to require the donsent of the President before taking conscripts, but withdrew the proposition in favor of an amendment of similar import offered by Mr. Amis.

Mr. Grissom contended that there could be no conflict with the Confederate authorities. His bill was perfectly in accordance with a law passed by the Confedera e Congress and ratified by the President, providing for the raising of troops for special local def nos. His bill was clearly within the answers of this act. the pervise of this act.

Mr. Foy hoped that the bill would be so amended as not a conflict with the conscript law. He desired to the conflict with the conscript law.

In taking leave of the Fenate, allow me to express my deep sense of respect and regard for those with whom I have been associated in this body; and also to say, that I shall ever gratefully cherish a recollection of the confidence in presignation necessary.

To the people of Wake, my profound and heartfelt graticities is also due. They have anstained and bonored me far beyond my merits; and whether serving them or the State of which they form a component part, I shall always recur with pleasing emetions to the signal manifes ation of their confidence in me which they gave at the last August election.

I have the honor to be, Ac.

Mr. Remeat, a report from the Ju tetary.

Mr. Simpson, a report from the Juliat Committee on ad jurnment, which, on motion of Mr. Ramsay, was recommended.

Wright a report from Special Committee, on the eizure of iron of the W C. & Rutherford Railroad by the Government, denying the right and entering a pragain t such seizure, and requesting the Governor so

against such selante, and requesting the Governor so to inform the Secretary of War.

Mr. Wright explained the report, and stated that at some future day he would state his views further.

Mr. Samsay moved to print the report. Agreed to.

Bill in regard to insane persons. Passed.

Mr. Wiggins by leave introduced a bill entitled Revenue. It being the report presented by Mr. Worth to the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. Made special order for Monday 12 o'clock, and for every day after until committeed.

Bill to organize the state reserve, the amendment pending, to raise 10,000 volunteers for State defence, on its second re iding.

Mr. hat hers withdrew his amendment and presented an other, excepting those in service, and authorizing the Governor to accept any number of volunteers for the defence of the State over 18 years of age, and tender them to the esident for ta e service Mr Copeland renewed his amendment to except persons

subject to conscription.

Mr Copeland said this was no time to enter into a debate on the constitutions it of the conscription law, that Sens-tra were bound by their oaths to support it, and it had pr v d the salvation of the cauntry; that as a matter of olicy, it was the duy of the people to acquiesce in it and bad saith on t e part of the Legi-laure not to do so. The hour having arrived for the joint order, the Fenate

which resu ted as follows: For Mr. Mitchell 27, Mr. Gaither
13. Mr. Len ir 6, W. M. Shipp.

Mr. Copeland hen resumed his remarks in defence of his
am ndment. He thought the passage of Mr. Matthews'
bill would bring on a conflict between the State and Confederate (A. ment. ment. ment. ment. deed to stirring unstrife and f-derate (i ver ment, was opp sed to stirring up strife, and d precated the raising a bone of contention between the State and confederate Government, was opposed to draw ing party lines and making party distinctions at this time. and urged unity of action.

Mr. Warren moved to postpone the question until Mon-The hour having arrived for the election of a Solicitor of the 7th Circuit, the Senate proceeded to vote. Na elec-

stating that the party lines had been drawn by preclaita-tors one year or more ago, that Senators were not bound to support a law which might hereafter be decided unconstitutional. It was a matter entirely left for Senators to decide. He would not however discuss that question now Mr Brown said he would at the proper time present an am ndment protesti g against establishing the Conscription law as a precedent for the future—believing it uncon itutional but acquesced in it as a military necessity-was Seneral Government was the creature of the States, and sate guard of the Cor federate Gevernment itself. On motion of Mr. Russ, the further discussion of the sulject was postpoued until Monday next at 1 o'clock. The Senate then proceeded to vote again for Judge of the 7th Circuit.

Mr. Wooly presented the report of the Committee on the election of Folicitor of the 7th District reporting Mr. Bynum elected, 146 votes being cast, of which he received The S pate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES Mr. Allison from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, a bill to allow M. L. F Redd to collect arrears subject of adjournment, a resolution to adjourn on the 22d was close. A preamble disclaiming any intention to come just, and meet again lat. Monday in November, 1863, unless in conflict with the Confederate Government in this matter Mr. Maon from the Select Committee, relative to the

army, made an extended report. BE OLDFONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED Mr. Parnbards, a resolution in favor of John A. Haryer also a resolution providing for the refunding to the County of 'aldwell, an amount advanced by that county for the

benefit of trocus Mr. Horton, a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Com : ittee to inquire how and why it is that so large a number of eur troops have not been paid their bonny. Carried. Mr. * ckay, acresolution to have refunded a sam of noney advanced by his county for the benefit of troops.

heferred to the Committee on Clams.

Mr Young of Irede la bill concerning sales under of fieri facias. Referred to Comm ttee on Judiciary.

Mr Peebl 8, a b ll for the relief of Sh riffs. Referred. Mr. Costner a bill to prevent conductors on railroads from collecting more fare than charged by Ti ket Agents at Stations. Beferred to Committee on Propositions and

Mr Bry n. a bill to prevent extertion. Mr. Femming a bill to prevent the raising on any one arm more than 4-0 lbs. c tt n and 400 lbs. tcbacco wakes any addition I taxable]
Mr Richardson, moved to take up and consider a bill to Mr Waddell moved to take up and consider the resolu-

tion fixing hours for meeting and poviling for evening The resolution was then amended so as to meet at 11 a. m, adjourn at 2 p. m, meet at 7 p m, and adjourn at the pt a-ure of the House, from and after to-morrow. limiting speeches to 15 minutes. was taken up Agreed to

manufacture of wood and cotton cards was ordered to be Mr. Worth moved to make the Revenue bill the specia from day to day until disposed of
The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bills for raising a state reserve.
On motion of Mr. Waddell the House went into Com-

mit ee of the whole.

The Spracer called Mr. Love to the Chair.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment providing for the lection of field officers by the company commis officers. After some remarks, pro and con., Mr Bampass move

that the Committee rise and report progress. Agreed to:
Mr. McKay's amendment being the question before the Mr. Peebles called for the ayes and noes, and the vote Mr. Ingram proposed to amend by giving the election to rank and file of Company officers—the appointment of the field officers to the Govern r—the Surgeons to the Surgeon Gonerat, and the other staff officers to the Colonels.

Mr. Pebies again called for the ayes and noes, and the mr. Prebies again called for the syes and noes, and the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Fowle offered an amendment providing for the election of the field officers by the rank and file and giving the appointment of staff officers to the Colonels.

Mr. ~ cKay opposed to is amendment, and Mr. Fowle defended it—when, by consent, hr. Walser moved a reconsideration of the retain which Mr. Mr. Walser moved are consideration of the colonels. eration of the vote by which Mr. McKay's amendment was

The vote was reconsidered by a vote of ayes and noes.
At the appointed time the House voted for Judge for the
7th Circuit and a Solicitor for the same Circuit. No elec-

A message was received from the Fenate proposing to go 'mmediately into an election for a Judge for the 7th Circuit, stating that W. M. Shipp, Esq., was in nomination. Concurred in, and the House voted.

Mr Grissom enquired for the question before the House.
The peaker replied that the amendment offered by Mr.
McKay was now the question.
Mr. McKay accepted Mr. Fowle's amendment.
The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock saturday.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Richmond Whig strikes the nail on the head when it says : " I'be plan of ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for ending the war consists of a suggestion that the Legislatures of the Yankee States shall petition Congress to call a Convention for the purpose of "reconstructing the Constituation," with the view of making it satisfactory to the Confederate States anducing their return to the Union. Mr. Bigler mistakes the point of the difficulty. The fault was not in the Constitution, nor did the Southern States withdraw on account of dissatisfaction with that instrument .begin to satisfy the Southern States. What they ob ject to, and what they never will cease to object to, is

THE FIGHTING AT R D'Rt KSBURG.

RICHMO D. Dec. 14 h. 1672.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday moining the enem attacked our right wing, and so the feg litted, the barrie raget along the line from right he for mild 6 P. M., the enemy being repulsed at all points. Thanks be to trot. As neual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle will be renewed to mournow morning.

(-igned.) To GENEDALS COOPER. General risupton reports that he en'er d Dumfres and cap u ed twerty was an with stores, and fi 'y prisoners, all of which he brought to the 'apparantock General riegal is expected at Dum'ries to morrow.

[SECOND DISPATCH] Passengers report that the enemy was driven bock two miles yesterday, and that our troops occupied the battle-field this morning. Our lose is variously at tred at probaby not more than five hundred billed and twenty five hundred wounded. The body of General T. R. Cobb was brought down this evening. The eveny's loss is represented as immense, one thousand dead 'aying on the field. The Federal General Hooker is reported kill d:

A private despatch from G neral Stuart sa s: We have had a great fight and repulsed the enemy at all Passengers also report we have fiven hundred prisoners.

We have los' many good men.

Passengers also report we have fiveen hundred prisoners.

When the train left this morn ng heavy fiving was heard in the direction of Frederickshung.

FROM CHARLE T N.

This morning the enemy's gu bosts, in Stono river, five miles below the city, opened n e upon our pickets on James Island be ow Secessionville. After firing fifty shells, without effect, they desisted. It is conjuctured that this demonstration is intended as a feint to occupy the attention of our troops in this neighborhood.

The court Carolina Legislature has unanimously passed the hill pledging the faith and tonds of the action of the state of the state

the bill pledging the faith and funds of the State for the redemption of its quota of the Confederale war debt; provided that such bonds as may be sold within the tenfederacy be sold to the highest bicder; and provided that civizens of the State shall have the right to purchase the bonds it guarantees in preference to all other equal bidders.

FROM OKALONA.

MOBILE, ALA, Dec. 13, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Fvening News daved Oktons,
Dec. 12th. says that Col Bartran's scuts bursed 15,000 bales of cotton this week, belonging to Y nkee specula-tors, near Corinth. No movement of the enemy in this di-

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, Pec. 14th, 1862.

Mobile, Pec. 14th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Grenada, Dec. 13th, says that the livest reliable in elivence places the Abolitionists at Water Valley, on the Zokman paraparities where they burned five houses. They impress all stock and crops, and des foy the surplus. Grant's and McPherson's Head quarters are at Unford. The enemy of the control ficially report 75 killed and wounded at Coffeel le. includ-ing five officers. The second lows regiment lost five out of seven. The advance of the Abolition army is an indiscr m-snate raid, carrying destruction to every interest, private property is not respected. (troops at this point to-day. KINSTON SHELLED BY THE YANKEES. KINSTON SHELLED BY THE YANKEES,

GCLDBBRO', Dec. 15, 1862.

Three thousand of our troops fought the Abolitionists yesterday at Kinston, from 8 to 1 oclock, driving them once entirely from their position. Not more than 3 000 of our men were engaged. About one o'clock, Gen. Evans retired, across Neu-e bridge, and the vandals occupied the town. Pending the engagement the Yankees shelled the town furiusly, killing several citizens. I was present and saw it. Several houses were destroyed. No estimate of the loss of heither side. Gov. Vance is here, and doing his full duty. Gen Foster sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, demanding an unconditional surrender. "Tell him to go to hell," was the significant reply.

FROM RALEIGH. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1862.

The bill to raise ten thousand troops for State defence was voted down. No fighting up to one o'clock to-day.

The telegraph is under military surveillace and I annot find the command ng officer to approve my dispatches.

THE PREDERICKSBURG BATTLE.

RICHMOND Dec 15th, 1862.

The morning papers contain some additional details of the battle before Fredericksburg. Te attempt of the enemy to cross the Rappah nuock on Thursday morning was bravely disputed by Barksdate's Mississippi brigade. In consequence of this resistance, the Yankees shelled the town, and destroyed a large number of houses, including the house so long the residence of Mary, the mother of Washington. There were many hair breadth escapes of the inhabitants who remained, or had returned to town. Under cover of their battery the Yankees succeeded in cossing the river. The battle opened on Saturday morning with artillery, and an incessant firing was kept up on both sides. Our line of battle excended a ong the Railroad track, and that of the enemy on the county road running parallel with the river. About boon the infairry became engaged. A. P. Ha's division sustained the first shock of the battle on our side. The Yankees cught we like the hear ray of the ions of the railroad; the battle hear ray of the ions of the railroad; the battle hear ray of the ions bidges near Deep Run. They were pursued about one mile and a hall, and lost heavyly. As our men retired, the enemy railied and returned to renew the contest, our men again diving them back. THE PREDERICKSBURG BATTLE.

enemy ral led and returned to rene with contest, our magain driving them back. DEATH OF GENERAL COBB_THE FIGHT AT PREDENICKSBUPG.

General Cobb's command hore a constitution part is the battle at Fredericks u.g. and fou, h. with great b avery — He had posted his me n in a field where they were core at d by a store force while he sto dibetions house awaiting the approach of the enemy. A shell passed through the house and struck the General scattering his right leg, from the effects of which he died in a hort time. It is s'a ed that five times their number and saughtered them terribly writing util the Yankees so roughed within a shor dis-tan e, they poured in a deadly voltey which broke their columns and they refused to raily afterwards. On this field we are told the enemy left one thousand of their dead General Muxey Gregg, of South Carolina, is reported seriously wounded.

LATER FROM FREDERICHBULG-DEATH OF GEN' GREGG, OF BOUTH CAROLINA. FIGHM PD VA. Dec 15, 1862. No fightly g of consequence near Fredericksburg since Saund.y. The enemy jesterday sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead. The evening train brings if the news—Both atmies occupy their or sinal positions. Passengers state that General Maxey Greeg died this morning out of the wounded have been brought to Richmond, and are well cored for Several hundred prisoners are on their

The following official dispatch was received to-day: Yesterday was spent by the enemy in c ring for his wou ded and barying his dead. He retains his position under cover of his guns, on the North Bank of the Rappahannock. (digner)

R. E. L.E.

The above is construed to signify that the guns, and no the army, are on he North side of the River.

ABOLITIONISTS SHELLING JAMES ISLAND. The enemy's gunboats have been again shelling James's sland, at intervals to-day without effect.

BAIL BOAD CONVENTION. The Rail Road Convention of Fresidents met here this morning is largely attended Business Committees were appointed. Adjustment till to-morrow marring. ABOLITION GUNBOAT AT POLT BUDGON.

Gn the afternoon of the 13th inst., the Yankee ganoon Gn the afternoon of the 13th inst., the Yankee ganooat Essex and a wooden boat, same unknown, and noted cut of range of our lower battery. Capt. Mot.sin's company of Cavalry crossed the river in the night, hired a negro to nail the Essex, the hail was premptly answered and a small boat cent ashere, when our Cavalry fired, killi gone and wounding two. Last a ght, Capt Boone with his company of Light Artillery cross of the river be took position opposite the wooden boat; at dawn he opened a biast fire on ner, which was answered by her and the fast. The engagement latted two hours, when the wooden boat retired behind the casex for protection, and both proceeded down the river. The enemy fired in all one hundred and ten guns. Capt. Boone, fired twenty-five, twenty of which took firet, as me passing through the enemy's boat. The enemy's loss is not known. We had one private elightly wounded in the hand—The enemy was badly wounded and driven off. Capt. Boone's Company acted with great gallantry. The enemy's pickets extend as far up as Domidsonville on the short.

FROM OKOLONA—ENEMY ADVANCING.
[Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]
OKOLONA, Dec 14th, 1862.
We learn from official sources that the Federals attacked to routed Roddis' Cavalry day before yesterday, at Tustable. No particulars. Thirty Yankee cavalry advanced within two miles of Baldwin to-day. Scouts report large force in the visibility, and their cavalry camped six tiles South of Bleast last night and are advancing in this leasting to day.

LATEST PROM-PREDERICKSBURG.

Allen C K. Baldwin, W. O. W. Bush, W. J. Barnbill, C. F. Barton, W. William Benton Fz kiel Bl zzard, J. W. I B swell, Marshall Brown, h. N. Brown, I E. J Bright D. L. Rritt, Paniel Blew, J. m Burney, Jacob Ryid, John C. Baker, A. arroll, W H Carrel, Fred I. J. M. Campben, J. P. arroll, W. H. Carroll, Fred Knion Carroll, S. J. Chancy, Neill Chancey, A. M. G. Cobb. Hen y Cockreel. J. A. Campbell, J. D. G. Carroll, C. Dudley, Berj. Drew. Barney Fd. V. S. klmore * James Fxum, Farney Ezell, S. J. Val. J. H. Freeman, W. C. Gichrist, D. J. Gill, A. Gilchist, J. P. Graham, J. D. Green, W. B. Ad Gichiet, J. P. Graham J. D. Green, W. B. D. High, *B. J. Hinson, Dan'l Hughs, R. B. B. Joges, H. T. King, H. H. Kelly, J. J. Kelly, and J. A. Love John Leitch Joe Malow, W. P. E. R. Mel's S. S. Monrot L. McCallom, J. G. Daga'd McCormic, J. W. Meruia, J. C. Mera Morachi, M. A. McKeithen, L. M. McCallom, J. G. J. McKeithen, E. M. McKeithen, T. B. Mch. B. McLephi, E. McLephi, D. McMillan, J. A. B McLochin, E McLeud, D. McMilan, J. A. M. Milan, R M. McNair, J M. McNorton herson. D. J. Nedly, A. Newell, Parker Nye, away, M. D. Pare, E. A. Pare, F. J. Padrick, L. W. Hinner, J. H. Parrer, L. D. Potter, Gus Pot s. Thos Roberson, Peter Roberson, W. E. Smaw. Joe Stankawa, S. A. Swain, J. J. W. Taylor, D. G. Taylor, John Underhill, Man-dingham, William Wade, John Walker Jas Ward, A. A. Watson, Win Watts, Lewis Watts, W. D. Williams, W. H. Woodard—rank and

il wing named have died since the Company was red into service, April 9th. 1862; ates R. M. Peny, Elias Phillips, W. C. Hargrove, J.

Written for the Illustrated News. Joe Johnston. more to the breach, for the land of the West leader we give of our bravest and best, Of his State and his army the pride;

nines like the plume of Navarre on his crest
And gleans in the glaive at his side. r his courage is keen and his honor is bright hearty Toledo* he wears to the fight, Newly wrought in the forges of Spain, thi weapon, like all he has brandished for right, Will hever be dimmed by a stain.

area the loved soil of Virginia behind. here the dust of lis fathers is fitly enshrined. Where lie the fresh fields of his tame; re the murmurous piner, as hey sway in the wind. Seem ever to whisper his name. Johnstons have always borne wings on their spurs, d their motto a noble distinction confers-

"Ever ready!" for friend or for foea patriot's tervor the sentiment stirs The large manly heart of our Jon. read that a former bold chief of the clan n biloh's illustrious day. with reason we recton our Johnston the man

The dark, bloody debt to repay.

ere is much to be done; if not glory to seck, ne's a just and a terrible vengeance to wreak For crimes of a terrible dye, e the plaint of the helpless the wail of the weak, In a chorus rise up to the sky. the Wolf of the North we once drove to his den. quailed with affright 'weath the stern glance of me Wi h h s pack, has returned to the spoil,

And drive him again from your soil.4 rave-born Tennesseans, so loyal, so true, have hunted the beast of your hi hands, of you Our leader had never a doubt : ill troop by the thousand the clase to rerew The day that his bugles ring out.

ome from the mountain, the hamlet, the glen,

"Hunters" so fi med "of Kentucky" of yore atere are the rifl s that kept from your coor The wolf and the rol ber as well? you have never been laggard before To deal with a savage so leit.

the love you once bore to your country grown cold? as the fire on the altar died out? do you hold Your lives than your freedom more dear? shamefully barter your birthright for gold, Or basely take counsel of fear?

e will not believe it -- Kentucky, the land a Clay, will not tamely submit to the brand That disgraces the dastard, the slave, four of redemption draws nigh, is at hand Her own sons her own honor shall save to men of Missonri, come forth to the call. th the ru-h of your rivers when tempes s appal. And the torien's their sources unseal; this be the watchword of one and of all-

" Remember the butcher, McNiel! ben once more to the breach for the Land of the West : trike Lome for your tearth -tor the lips you love best Follow on where your leader you see. ne flash of his sword, when the for is hard pressed, And the Land of the West shall be tree!

JNO. R. THOMPSON Hickmond, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.

"General J hoston carries with him a beautiful blade. atly presented to him, bearing the mark of the Royal

auniactory of T ledo, 1861.

thee officen ents and artifices, is not to be wondered said to contain are as follows: ith few exceptions, they coupy in the North the lowlothe himself on fice rhetorical figures and philanthroppay the North has never yet supplied his race. At withdrawn. New York Evening Post, has avowed that the negro on the proclamation is not withdrawn, the Confederate our people that all high price is extortion, who then and his place supplied by the white men. We may be in the justice of their position, will be compelled to rement itself is the mainspring of the whole war. The the African race. With all its nauseating cant about the negro being "a man and a brother," it practically treats him as an animal, and not even as a useful animal, but as a beast of prey fit only to be extermina-

Northern philanthropists are now seeking to hand him and in his own country the most hopeless and degraded ry arguments urged by General Lee, an argument dawn For my part, I can see no fun in all the matters see slave of all. That Providerce designed him for this condition is evident from the fact that he has never white men, however long and oppressive, could not crush have this gulf of blood between the North and South, its consequences whether this mob is led by Governor cut the aspiration of the soul for liberty, nor extinguish and, even should the South succeed in their efforts, Brown, or some one who has no official position. the sparks of genius and intellectual power. But in no age and under no circumstances has the African blood ever produced a great poet, sculptor, orator, general, or shown enterprise in any department of human exertion. the proclamation, and to carry out the radical pro-Freed m, where they have obtained it, has uniformly reduced them to a lower condition of barbarism and degradation than slavery. The slavery of the South has been slavery only in name. It has worked them more lightly, and provided for them more abundantly, than any other class of laborers in the world; has elevated their morality, and converted hundreds of thousands of them to Coristianity. It is from such a condition as thing in general-but we won't. We feel like-well this that the philanthropic North is enticing them to we don't know what, but the perusal of the details of a misery, crime, want, and, finally, extermination. Richmond Dispatch.

The will of Ex-President Van Buren has been ad mitted to probate at Hudson, N. Y. It is dated Jan-

uary 16, 1860, and c mmences as follows: county of Columbia, and State of New York, heretofore Governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest years of my life a farmer in my native town, do make speak, is the inordinate, in and declare the following to be my last will and testa-ment," etc. ment," etc.

Army of the Mindesippl, for files of the Federal p from which it extracts the following remarkable latter from Hon. Wm. B. Reed, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, and one time Commissioner to China. Before the recent democratic successes in the Northern elections the writing of such a letter would have sent any man to Fort Warren :-

A Cupital Letter from the Hon. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, Read at the Democratic Celebration Reading, Berks County, Penn., on the 14th inst. CHESTNUT HILL, MEAR PHILADELPHIA, November 5 h, 1862

Gentlemen: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to unite in the festival in bonor of the recent victory in Pennsylvania, but the short notice, and some you, prevent it. Let me hope that before long I may drunkenness. congratulate you on the fait of this political success in the restoration of the functions of Constitutional Government at the North, and an honorable peace. It is my firm belief that the paramount wish of the masses of the North, is for peace-though timidity, or cousiderations - mistakes in my opinion -of expediency prevent them from saying so. It has been part of the policy of the Administration to crush out this craving of a common bumanity, and to denounce as traitors those exterminating our people, white and black, it might be who think as I do, that blood enough has been shed al. thought that this pressure would make our people s ready. This has been acquiesed in too long. There unit; that they would see the nec saity, 1st of the reign are thousands who think with me, whose property is of law and order, as our most powerful auxilliary in endangered—whose industry is paralyzed—fathers and maintaining our independence; and 2odly, of upholdmothers who are praying anxiously for the return of ing the hands of our executive chief in the great strug their soldiers from the battlefield, or waiting for the gle in which we are engaged, particularly when his stern doom that takes from them those who are left at course has at first blush the sauction of law, he being home. This prayer will soon find utterance-and the in authority, and in the next place, when it has the community, weary of war and bloodsbed-weary of sanction of the plain letter of the statute, and then of debt and taxation, of the tax-collector and the recruit- judicial dictum upon the constitutionality of the law. ing sergeant-weary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead-will hail with estacy be of our foe. One of the more recent demonstrations is youd control the hour when flags of permanent truce the letter of Archbishop Hughes counselling more vigor shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I in the yankee government in killing our people, when am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the the hollow-hearted hypocrite who presumes to be the joy it excited; but it was as nothing in comparison vice-gerent of God in about the 2nd degree—be being with what ours will be when this brothers' war is next to the pope-professes to teach the commandment,

When peace comes-or before it comes-if the madness of those in power prolongs this dreary conflictwill come the day of responsibility; and part of the duty of the Democratic party will be to enforce this stern account. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg will be strictly the Grand Inquest of this Commonwealth, and it will have work enough on hand. On it will devolve the duty to inquire into the conduct of this war, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and to know it her authorities have been faithful to their local trust. The bitter cry of the Roman Emperor for his lost legions is echoed by I ennsylvania asking why her gallant resources were sacrificed and cut to pieces on distant battle fields, and her own frontier left open to invasion and insult. Gen. Stuart's unresisted raid through two of the most populous and loyal counties of Pennsylvania, circling as he did in defiance near the capital of the State, is to the authorities the most disgraceful incident of this war. It was ! loodless by mere accident. It was not the less discreditable be cause it was bloodless.

But another outrage on the dignity and the sovereignty of the State demands inquiry and redress. On the 6th of August last, a Federal military officer-General Jas. Wadsworth-claiming to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia, came, with a guard, to the capital of this State, and, without authority of law, in the middle of the night, seized and dragged from their beds, directly under the eye of the Governor and his Cabinent, four respectable and, as the event proved, innocent citizens of Pennsylvania. They were incarcerated in a distant prison, and finally discharged without an accusation or any succor, and for them, our own immediate fellow citizens, no word of remonstrance or even intercession was uttered by the Executive or his advisers.

wealth where the step of invasion has not been felt for of heroes. Miser, se muck-worms more than seventy years, and where personal liberty, as secured by law, has never before been violated.

future. Something may be pardoned to freedom of ets read the lesson aright. It means that we are not to speech suddenly restored. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully,

your obedient servant, WM. H. REED. To Messrs. Ancona, Gaix, Beyer, Moyer and Fillman. Committee.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World. The Emancipation Proclamation,-Letter from Gen Lee to Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. A report is current here, and very generally believed, that Gen. Lee, of the rebel army, has recently addressed a Georgia judge, who boldly declared the Conscription a formal communication to Gen. Halleck, touching the proposed issue of an emancipation proclamation on the first of January next. It will be remembered that, after the exciting debates in the rebel Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to mond Examiner of the 6th says : 'Such a correspondthe discretion of the President of the Confederate States. with instructions to take such measures as would com. | gia, which quietly p ohib to the enforcement of the Com I requires no proplet to foresee that of all the suf- pel the withdraw al of the proclamation, or being heme so ipt low in i's limits, did the Confederate Governits ty his in amous havasien, the contrabands who to the northern troops some of the evils it threatens ment, which protected the p ohibition, will never see the Toto Yarkee hands are destined to drick the deepest against the Southern people. It is stated that Gen. light, for it will never be undertaken." d billetest cup of distress and d stitution. That Lee's letter is exceedingly elaborate, and discusses the se ignorant and exectable beings should be deluded by question from every point of view. The points it is

but they will themselves pay a penalty for their | First, the unwarrantable nature of the proclamation, they well extinguish our indignation at so far as the recognized measures of military warfare ingratitude in sorrow for their late. We know are concerned. The fact is pointed out that in no work the condition of the free negro in the Northern on military law is the instigation of a servile war re-Statistics show that the race disappears rapidly commended, indersed or even mentioned; that, as Gen e, whilst in the South it increases and prospers. Halleck himself, never thought of it in discussing the various means that might be used by belligerent enest deep of deba ement and destitution. The sympathy mies, the threat of servile war and insurrection is clearolessed for them in that latitude has never shown itself by not a military procedure; that being outside of milianything but words. If the negro could feed and tary law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under the brutal and savage expedients of professions, there would be no country for him like a barbarous people, and resenting it as such : that the their duties. North. But nothing else can be ever get there to enemy that will use it does an act as unjustifiable as at or wear. An oration of Weidell Phillips must the poisoning of wells or of food, the maiming and mur- ent of the Southern Confederacy wrote, a week or two soffice for his wardrobe, and the daily Tribune for his dering of prisoners, and the outrages of women. On ago, that some gentleman (I know not who) who had daily bread. Anything else in the way of provent and this ground it is demanded that the proclamation be occupied high official position, had been heard to de- other manifestation, the true light in which we are there

Second, it is further urged by Gen. Lee that, in case this continent must be exterminated like the Indian, military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong surprised at the audacity of the confession, but the sen- taliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified North is fighting to drive out the negro from the South, what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly that it may find room for its own surplus laboring pop- intimated that if, through the instigation of the Fed- Even the old, staid, conservative Recorder intimated, ulation. It does not realize that white labor can never eral troops, any women or children are murdered by in- not long since, that some of the overgrown fortunes be made a substitute for slave labor in the cultivation furiated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will made in Atlanta during this war, might be seized and of Southern staples. It does not care for the suffering be promptly put to death. On this matter the Confede- divided among the soldiery. The Macon Telegraph which the success of its experiment would inflict upon rate government wishes the Federal government to uncan see nothing but 'lun' in the effects to be produced. derstand that it is very much in earnest, and will do by the resolution authorizing Gov. Brown to 'seize'even more than it threatens.

Accompanying this document, and addressed to other members of the government, it is stated that a letter intimates, and there will be great destitution in the The African has never occupied a condition of such physical conf re and moral dignity as that from which Northern which the constitution of the Cabinet, arguing the question as to the propriety of rescinding the objectionable proclamation. In addition to the military a buyer and not a seller. from the recent elections in the North is made use of forth in this article. It is fest coming to this—that we by the Confederate statesmen. If the Union shall be are to have no law, no order, no government but the restored, this document urges, it will be better not to government of the mob. And it matters but little in

there would be fewer uppleasant memories to rankle. Notwithstanding these communications, it is still asserted here that Mr Lincoln is determined to adhere to constitution and laws, and having done our duty in this gramme to the bitter end.

A Growing Evil.

We feel sad to-day and careworn. Constant toil, our deep solicitude for the welfare of our beloved country, and high living has given us a rather melancholy turn, and we feel inclined to abuse everybody and everysuicide would be refreshing, and we would enjoy it more than a couple of our neighbor's patridges.

The evil to which we allude, however, is covering the of the darkness. O, the demoralizating tendency ary 16, 1860, and c mmences as follows:

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook,"

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook,"

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook," fied ourselves engaged in, with all-its actendant horrors.

own at 25 cents, without segar, that I great that when the article contential stone 20 cents a gallon and was served, with sweetcoing, at 5 cents for a drink. What's the use to pass laws or to raise the price?—Some people will have it, and the higher the price the bigger the drink, and the sooner the poor imbiber leaves this vail of tears. If the plain spirate, after being dileted—watered is a better word—a deson times should command a hundred dollars a gallon, we know of a deson or more gentlemen that would have a quart each. Ain't these things so? Ain't these things so?

The evil seems to be growing upon our whole population -officers and soldiers, civilans and law-makers high and low, rich and poor, saints and sinners-all seem to be giving in to this great evil. We prefir bread to whickey, as a general thing, but we rather think the scarcity of whiskey and the very high price at which personal considerations with which I need not trouble it is sold increases rather than diminishes the evil of

We do wish that everybody would do right and stay sober-but we know everybody won't.

Roleigh Progress. From the Turnwold (Ga.) Countryman.

The Reign of Terror. We have indeed fallen upon evil times. With an outside foe pressing upon us with the avowed object of

Proofs are accumulating every day of the dire intent Thou shalt not kill.

The Augusta Christian Advocate has recently re-Advocate remarks, all these journals " breathe out threatenings and slaughter-appland the vindictive policy of their government to the echo-and seem to think that war, and arson, and plunder, and murder, even of only make extracts from this letter: women and children, is an innocent method of treatment for those who have dared to believe that the rights of a government are founded in the will of the governed."-These sentiments come from several Christian Advocates and the N. Y. Observer. The propositions of the N. Y. Evening Post to exterminate the negro race on the American Continent, is going the rounds of all the papers. This comes from one of the highest organs of that christian philanthropy which so long spent itself in sympathy for the slave. Such are the feelings of Christians North-protestants and papiets. God save us, then, from Northern sinners.

But while this is true of our yankee enemies, what is going on among ourselves? In the first place, we have a radical, revolutionary governor, who if he could but get the people to back him in it, would get up a revolution on the Conscript Act, when our own representatives in Congress voted for it, and when our own supreme court has declared it constitutional. Get up this revolution, and there would be three governmentsthe U. S., the C. S. and the State-claiming our alle giance, and between the three, it would be quite strange if the necks of any of us escaped the balter.

And not only is Gov. Brown injuring us in this way. Advocate what he and all others who are warring upon President Davis's administration are doing for us: "Another fact that we learn from these hateful sheets is, that they eagerly seize every item that they can construe into a taken of our weakness, exhaustion, or disposition to yield the contest, and ostentationally give Had I no other cause for rejoicing at the restoration such items went, as inducements for pushing the war of Democracy to legislative power in this State, I find with renewed vigor to Thus, one of the papers publishes it in the prospect of inquiry, and, if need be, punish- in full 'P. W. A.'s 'account of our shoeless and blankment, of those whose neglect and indifference have in- etless army, and takes courage from the facts set forth. flicted these kindred ignominies on an ancient Common- Little sculs! they know not how to appreciate the spirit prehend the noble spirit of freemen, which can sacrifice everything, and fight in rags, and hungry and athirst, You will, I am sure, excuse these suggestions for the for home and country and liberty. Let the false prophbe subdued. We know how to suffer, even how to die, but not how to yield to yankee domination. But such statements are crumbs of comfort to them. And the tollowing editorial paragraph from the Chicago paper shows who they are a rong ourselves, that sustain the hopes of our bitter enemy, with the idea that counter-

> The title is, 'Georgia repudiating Confederate Authority,' and the editor says: Notwithstanding the care taken to conceal the fact of the great diseatisfaction of the State of Georgia with the rebel government, evid noe will now and then appear. Not long since, a conscript was discharged by judge was molested. But here is stronger evidence.-In an article about diff rences between the State o Virginia and the Contederate Government, the R chence, for instance, as that between the State of Geor

revolutions and anarchy are impending in our land .-

If this and similar outgivings from the Northern press, do not prove that the factious opposition to the Administration in Georgia, is giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, then I do not know what " aid and com-

fort " are. But this is not all. There seems to be no safety for person or property in Georgia. Gov. Brown began. me time ago, his unlawful se zares. Now the legislature is disposed to clothe him with supreme authority in this regard, that he may go about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. All this is clearly unconstitutional, and should be, and will be resisted before the judicial tribunals; and those tribunals should begin to nerve themselves up, now, to a discharge of

I am not done yet. The Milledgeville correspondwould be safe?

Touching this matter of extortion (real and imaginary) charges to grand juries from the bench have been given, whose tendency was to encourage lawless violence. The press has been guilty in the same regard. that is, to rob. There will be a great running of a'l supplies out of the State to avoid seizure, the Telegraph

Our whole eky is filled with portentous lowerings -Let our people all gather once more in the ark of the regard, trust our ark to the God who sules the storm.

Ledger the following resume:

As few persons are aware of the grandeur of the prepara tions or of the strength of the Abolition forces now concen trating on the march in the Western country, we republish for their information from the New Albany (Indiana)

"First. The Army of the Ohio, under General Granger." First. The Army of the Ohio, under General Granger. "now advancing through Kentucky in the direction of East." Tennessee, to disenthrall the gallant men of that region who have been compelled to fiee their homes, by rebel oppression, to the fastnesses and caves of the mountains. "They will soon greet, we doubt not, the grand old banner of the Bepublic, which they so ardently lo: a to see un-

"bixth. The

major sectoral P. pe.
"butch. The Army of the Prostler, new in Southwestern Missouri, under General Pchofield, and which will
operate in Missouri and Arkaneas.
"beventh. The Gunboat Fleet, a power within itself,
terrible in destructiveness, and impregnable in strength." GRENADA.

The Inquirer has also the following on Grounds:
Having abard med Holly Eprings, not willing there to contest the vigorous advance of General Grant, the rebel commander in Mississippl is concentrating his forces at Grenada, which has one of the "last ditches" in front of it, in the shape or the Yallobusha river, one of the affinents of the Yas o. The position of Grenada is not particularly well chosen for defence, at I ast in the present conjuncture. It is at the jonction of the Mississippi and Tennesses Railroad, but unfor unately the fork is above instead of below them allowing our army to more by two reads, and leaving the rebels but one for retreat. is above instead of below them allowing our army to move by two reads, and leaving the rebels but one for retreat.— They have, of course, destroyed the railroad and the bridges in their setreat, carring off both iron and timber; and the small bridges are doubtless numerous, as that country is one mass of little streams, finding a distant outlet through larger ones, into the Missi-sippi or the Gulf. The Yallo-bushariver is navigable for steamboats up to Grenada, and the place will be of far greater value to us as a new point of departure, than it is to the Rebeis. To that end Grant means to take it. He moves with seven days cooked rations, light as to baggage and tents; and when men move that way the enemy may look out for squalls, for then they do mean mischief. We are also informed that the Rebels are removing their valuables from Grenada to Jackson, and even beyond When they retreat upon the latter place, which they will doubtless do in due time, then the importance of Vickshauer to us will be an alerty manifested that which they will doubtless do in due time, then the impor-tance of Vicksburg to us will be so clearly manifested that we hope to be able to chronicle that it is in our possession. Jac son is along when connected with Vicksburg; the loss of either robs the other of its strength. So, good luck to the gunboals, Porter and McClernand, and the best of good wishes to Grant in his undertaking of a new historic "con-quest of Granced". quest of Grenada."

Views of a lankes Officer.

The following letter, says the Muriceesboro' Rebel Banner, of Tuesday, from an officer of the Federal army, in high position upon the staff of a distinguished damb niggers all in africa for we cant whip the south General, was captured by General Morgan some weeks since—the day after its date, we believe. We omit the name of the author for the reason that we would not ceived a batch of Northern religious journals. As the desire to bring ruin upon one who has the manifiness to will come out safe if you want paper or stamps or write so much truth from an abolition camp. His envelopes let me know take good care of your self and masters wou'd order his decapitation quickly enough if his name was known. For the same obvious reason we like the devil writ soon and I will answer no more at his name was known. For the same obvious reason we

If Bragg with his sixty thousand men and forty pieces of artillery, should feel disposed to favor us with a call. I fear the affair would result in a grand " gobble" of the forces now in this city. We expect to have a hard fight in this town yet. When it will come off is hard to determine. Price and Van Dorn haveand quartermaster and commissary stores to the value of \$500,060. It was decidedly a "good thing" for the Confederate army. The fight at Corinth was a front of one of our batteries, and seventy-three inside the redoubt! The gallant Colonel and his Adjutant lay beneath our guns. Talk about one Yankee being able to whip three Confederates-it is all nonsense; we are fighting our own race; they are our equals in military prowess, and (pardon the expression) has proven hemselves to be our superiors in military sagacity.

Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, suggesting an immediate abolition of slavery in the "rebellious" States is regardbut see from the following extract from the Augusta ed with contempt and scorn by the rulers and citizens of the Southren Confederacy. If the Black Republican Congress, which is to assemble in December, favors and adopts the ultra views promulgated in the President's pronunciamento, making them the law of the One of them having three children. land, I will not have much faith in the permanence of our government. Such laws will only bring on a war of extermination. The Southern people will not sur-render to armed dictation while they live The last man will fight to the last. If the Republican party propose to complete the ruin of our country they have the honor to govern, by attempting to wheedle our noble soldiers into the disgraceful alternative of fighting for the have only to "try it on," when the blood of the noble stain will cry aloud for vengeance and retribution on those who, for political purposes, madly seek the mediate payment. destruction of one of our domestic institutionsan institution protected by the sacred obligations of constitutional law: - Slavery will possibly " be done away with" as one of the results of the trou ble; but if this war is conducted by the " powers that be" with d rect reference to that institution, it will be found to exist longer than some of our " worthy " republicans have ever supposed. I love my country as dearly now as in days of yore, when I used to fling the glorious old "Star Spangled Banner" to the breeze, and celebrate with heartfelt satisfaction and pride each anniversary of our national existence, but do not believe my loyalty shaken when I say that I cannot close my eyes to the alarming fact that our once happy and united country is fast going to destruction. The old Ship of State" is laboring bard among the breakers of political misrule. God grant that those in authority may have wisdom to gu de the craft in safety to the haven of peace. An! what a fearful responsibility rests upon those in power if our country falls a victim either to intestine war or to the overwhelming force of a oreign toe. I hope those who now control our gevcomment will not reluse to share the just responsibility. The "impending crisis" is near at hand. Much depends upon the action of the next Congress. Our armies are not ready yet to expose their lives for the sake of the negroes. One white man's life is of greater value than the freedom of four millions of lawless, indolent negroe's. The Administration will have poor success in forcing our soldies to fight for the destruction of legally established institutions. Please observe that .-I did not intend to enlarge on this subject, but I cannot suppress my indignation when I see that the adminis ration, in defiance of the constitution and laws, are seeking to set up a government of their own, founded on the abhorrent and detestable principle of negro

It is gratifying to know, says the Enquirer, that our Government has had preffers of loans from the capitalists of a number of the countries of Europe. This fact, which we obtain from a source commanding our fullest confidence, tends to show better than almost any clare that extortion ought to justify the killing of any viewed, and the purposes of the European courts. The one guilty of it. With the general impression among bankers of the European capitals have long been proverbial for their far-seeing sagacity, and for their success in obtaining in advance of others accurate information of the purposes of their rulers. Hence the exchange quotations are an accurate political as well as

financial parometer. At the same time that the above is true, we learn with equal certainty, that Europe has been scoured for a loan by the United States authorities, but scoured in

This preference of our credit over that of our foes is shown by men whose business it is to make their investments according to their judgment upon facts. It tells of the confidence of the best informed in Europe in our independence, solvency and honor.

Affairs on the Blackwater River.

RICHMOND, December 13 .- The Petersburg Express of this morning, says that at down yesterday morning the enemy made a simultaneous attack upon our troops at Juni and Joiner's Ford, there being one company of Colonel Claiborne's Rangers at each place. They tought gallantly, driving him from the opposite bank of a parrow stream. About 8 o'clock, the enemy's cavally succeeded in fording the river between Zuni and Joiner's Ford, and suddenly made their appearance in the rear of Captain Sykes' company, at Joiner's Ford, notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH C. MILLIGAN, Adm'z. charging upon them with a yell, and capturing Captain Sykes and his thirty-five men. Zuni and Joiner's Fords are near the sources of the Blackwater River .-The enemy took our men and their arms who were defending the tords. About 9 o'clock, reinforcement came up to Joiner's Ford, and the enemy's cavarly recrossed, but took their prisoners along. Yesterday afternoon, a fight was progressing at Zuni. During Thursday night, the elegraph wires on the Norfolk line were cut between Ivor and Petersburg. It is believed that the entire Yankee force at Buffolk marched out, and the impression is that a general attack and in force will be made to-day along the line of the Blackwater River, from Zuni to Franklin.

of the Bepublic, which they so ardently lo: a to see unforther and the former and former and

Trych troops scalesurally, or the read hato the West gives this account of his rectiment.

Excelling the numeric of a hill, in one of the wilders parts of this romantic region, one hundred and thirty miles beyond the Confederate outposts, I paused to a mire a spectacle that caused my Virginian heavy to the Old Dominion waving above them, wound their way up the tortunus ascent of a neighboring fleight at their head towered the form of their lion-heart at their head to the lion at the lion at their at their

to make the attempt; but if they should do so, I pre dict that their overthrow will be so signal that the name of Floyd will bereafter be in Yankee households more a word of terror than that of the Black Douglass ever was in England.

The following is a verbatim et literatim extract from a letter taken from the body of a dead Yankee on the field of Perryville :

there has been several spress lately and me and Jo present.

A letter from Baltimore in the New York World, dated the 15th ult., thus refers to one or two cases of suffering under the despotism of Lincoln : A lovely and accomplished daughter of Genera Charles Howard, one of our distinguished citizens, died sustained a severe defeat at Corinth. Our troops were Her father, who was one of our Police Commissioners here last night, after a brief illness of three or tour days. during the 19th of April mob, and was subsequently sent a State prisoner to Fort Warren, where he has been incarcerated for eighteen months, by special pervery desperate one—the Southern troops lought with a valor and bravery almost unequalled in the annals of Frank Key Howard, Esq., who was editor of a paper mission, got leave to come home temporarily, arriving published here called the Exchange, was also sent to Fort Warren more than a year ago. He could not obtain permission to come home, and his sister goes to the grave unseen by him.

> Solomon said : " He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." Let those who are waiting for higher prices remember this.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. WILL BE SOLD AT THE MABKET HOUSE, in the Town of Wilmington, on 1st January, 1863, 2 LIKELY NEGRO WOMEN,

D. S. COWAN, Administrator. Dec. 9 h, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having qual fied, at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of W. A. Heyer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make im-

A. ADRIAN, Executor.

ON THE 29th December, 1862, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at the residence of the late Nichelas F. Nixon, on Topsail Sound, all the perishable property be-longing to her intestate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Farming Utench's, Household and Kitchen Furni-ture, a valuable Boat, Flat, and a Barouche, and various other articles. Terms to be made known on the day o sale. The Negroes will be hired out at the close of the EMMA NIXON, Adm'r. Dec. 15, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, h ving qualified as Administrator on the estate of Flora J. Kelly, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them with the time pre-scribed blaw, or this not.co will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. D. MAHN, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NUTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pieas and Quarter ressions for the county of N. w Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of thomas C. Worth, deceased, he eby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment; and all persons having claims against the same, sill present them within the time prescribed by law, or this

notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

B. G. WORTH

J. M. WORTH

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDER-IGNED. at December Terr., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of lisabeth Robinson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons r ligabeth Robinson, deceased, her by notines an personal indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. D. MAHN, Adm'r.

Dec. 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

W ILL be sold at the late residence of F. J. Faison, deceased, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., on six months credit, the stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, one fifth interest in "Touchstone," one-fifth Distillery and Apparatus, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Cotton, Wagon, Carts, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. The Newcoor of the extent will also be hired. ther articles. The Negroes of the estate will also be hired. The Lands will also be rented.

Bonds and approved sureties required.

WM. A. FAISON, Administrator Dec. 11th. 1862

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, qualified as Fxecutr'x of the last will and testament of Robert B. Drane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law or this paties will be pleaded in har of their receivers. this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

C. C. DRANE, Executrix.

Henry M. Drane is hereby authorized as my Agent to settle all indebtedness, and to receive and receipt for all noney due to said estate. C. C. DRANE, Executrix.

Dec. 16th. 1862 ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the county of New Hanover, qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Wm. G. Milligan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make imment; and all persons having claims against the same Dec. 16, 1862.

TO SALT MAKERS. AVING resumed our business in Wilmington, we respectfully solicit consignments of SALT, believing that we can make prompt sales of the same.

W. H. McBABY & CO. Dec. 13, 1862.

ENAMELED CLOTH WILSON'S. TRACE, BREAST AND CART CHAINS, at WILSON'S. DIFLE AND GUNPOWDER at WILSON'S. DACKS OF ALL KINDS at

TOES, SHOVELS, PITCHPORKS, &c., at WILSON'S.

A FRIEND. WILMINGTON, MARKET, DECEMB'R 17-b 862. BEEF CATTLE—Come in a'owly, and sell on the hoof to utchers at 121 to 15 cents per lb., according to quality. BACON,—None on market. We quote at 55 to 60 cents Burran Scarce and wanted. Sells from carts at 75 cts. to \$1 per lb.

Cons.—Is in demand, and but little on market. We quote

CORN MEAL-Market almost bare. We quote at \$2 25 COPPINAS—Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb.

FGG3—bell from carts at 65 to 75 cents per dozen FLOUR.—We quote at \$28 to \$30 for superfine, and \$30 to \$32 per bbl. for family, with small sales.

LARD-4: to 45 cents per lb.

NAILS — Market bare.

Poultry — Live chickens 50 to 65 cents each, as to size, and 50 to 90 for dressed. Live turkeys \$1 50 to \$2 50, and

dressed 25 to 30 cents per lb.
POTATORS.—Sweet \$1 per bushel.
PO-K.—Fresh sells from carts and wagens at 21 to 30 cts. Psa Nurs—Are in demand, and sell at \$3 25 to \$3 50 per

bushel, as in quality,
FALT—cound made \$16 a \$20 per bushel.
EHERTING—Fayetteville factory, sells at 55 to 60 cents Paractic Payettevine satory, sells at 55 to 60 cents per yard.

TALLOW—70 a 75 cents per ib.

Wood—The market is almost bare and demand good—We quote at \$9 50 a \$10 for pine, and \$12 to \$13 per cord for ash and oak.

YARN—\$3 50 per bunch.

"TO THE RELATIVES OF DECEASED

PERSONS having claims against the Confederate States for wages due deceased Soldiers, can have them collected by sending them to us by mail or otherwise, and the money promptly remitted.

There being a Quarter Master stationed at this place, affords me superior facility for collecting such claims.

B. H. DUNMARK, County Court Clerk, Goldsboro', N. C. 12-31*

59 2 A & 2 3 *

Dec. 18th, 1862 NOTICE.

Address,

Dec. 17th. 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Patrick Spellman, at the December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the pleaded in bar of their recovery.

P. MONTAGUE, Adm'r.
12 2.* ribed by law, or this notice will be

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December Term, 1.61, of the Court of Pieus and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as the administrator x of the late Peter M. Walker, h-reby not fine all persons in-debted to her intestate to make payment; and those persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this not.co will be pleased in bar of that r covery.

MARGARET H. WALKER, Adm'r.

\$50 REWARD.

OST, on the evaling of the December, between the Farmer's Hoter and Masonboro's state Sait Work, a small black po ket boot, containing two valuable papers and between 133 and 133 dollars. I will pay the finder the above reward, if delivered to me, or left at the Junual office.

WM. G. FOWLER, Jr. 5) 61-11-1* Dec. 8, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED waving at December Term, 1861, qualified as the Administration of andrew J. Williams, dec. ased, hereby notifies an persons moderated to the estate of her litter ate, 'O make immediate paym ut, and oil presons having claims against the same to preson that an infinite time prescribed by law, or this notice will be presented in bar of their recovery. ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS,

Administratrix. Dec. 12th. 1862 54 2 -12 2.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at Dec moer Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Q a ter Sessions for New Housest County, having duty quantied as he Administrator of Capt. David Winisms, deceased, hereby not lies an verone to debted to the estate of his interacte to make minimulate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the dims present but of their recovery. BUBERT WILLIAM ., Adm'r. Dec. 13, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NO FICE.

THE UNDERSTONED Daving dury quantied at December Term, A. D., 1 62, of the Ourt or Pleas and Quarter tate of Mary Jane Freshwater, d Coased requests an porsons indebted to said estate to make immediate section ot; and notifies all persons having claims against the same to by law, otherwise this notice will be preaded in on or weir recovery.

JOHN A. SANDELLS, adm r. Dec. 18th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having duly quantitat at September Term, A. D., 18:2, of the Court of Piess and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, as Admin strator of the estate of Thomas J. Freshwater, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to make himmed as estatement; and notifies all persons having claims gainst the same to present them duly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JUHN A. BANDEKS, Adm'r. Dec. 18th, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter bessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate navment and actionment; and all investigations. mediate payment and settlement; and all persons having aims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. B. FLANNER, Frecutor. Dec. 17, 1862.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quater Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executrix upon the Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executrix upon the Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executrix upon the Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executrix upon the Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executrix upon the last will and testament of Owen in Filipsw, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having of Image and estate to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, other wise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

JULIA G. FILLYAW, Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term. 1°63, of the Court of P.ess and Quarter bessions for New H-nover County, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bernard Baxter, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

JAB. H. BYAN, Executor.

Dec. 11th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDRESIGNED having duly qualified at December Term. 1862, of the Court of P eas and Quarter tests ins for New Hanover county, as Administrator on the cetate of W. S. Ashe, deceased, requests all persons indebted to a idectate to make immediate zettlement, and notifies there persons having claims against said estate to present their claims within the time presented by law, or this notice will be plead in her of their recovery.

S. A. ASHE, Adm'r.

Dec. 11, 1562. 50 BOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAT from W. & M. R. H. 10 . on the 29 h
Fept., my boy CHARLES. Faid boy is about 6 feet
high, 21 years of age, and stoop s while walving.

M. R POWLER.

WILMINGTON, W. C., SATURDAY, DEC'R 18, 1862.

The reports which have been received of difficulties among the enemy's forces at Newbern may be exagger ated, or they may not. Our telegraph gives the news as it reached Raleigh, and we have no doubt there is something in it; but what importance to attach to that something, is more than we can say. Whether FOSTER himself is at Newbern is, to say the least, doubtful, and it may be that the panic and mutiny there was the result of the reduction of the force at that point, owing to the sending away of an expedition to some other point.

The Tarboro' Southerner, of the 6th, (received here this morning !) says, that for the last week or two, the streets of that town have been made alive by the passage through them of numberless wagons, carts founded upon rumors that fighting had commenced at and vehicles of every description. They are princi- Fredericksburg. To some extent these rumors were pally loaded with negro women and children, provistrue. Burnside had attempted to cross the river on ions and other property of refugees from the lower Pontoon bridges and been repulsed with heavy loss.counties, on their way to the interior, to escape the But as yet our news from Fredericksburg is inconcluvandalism of our unscrupulous invaders.

Egyptian locusts of vore."

Jacksonville, (Onslow Court House,) did less damage than might have been expected. About the only thing they took from the Court House, was the clothing contributed by the people of the county for the use of the Onslow soldiers in the Confederate army. A gentleman from Onslow, who was here this week, informs us that the records of the county were not disturbed.

to Jacksonville. - Daily Journal, 11th inst.

The Latest.

It is rumored in the street that the ball opened this morning below Fredericksburg, and that a terrible battle is now raging. We have reason to believe that here to-day of an advance of the enemy from Newbern this rumor is substantially true, and expect to re- in the direction of Trenton, such advance being supceive very important news to-night or to-morrow morning. The battle is said to have commenced at day- This advance is said to be in force. light, not far from Port Royal .- Daily Journal, 11th.

We learn that His Excellency, Gov. VANCE, arrived here on the evening before last, (I'uesday evening,) and went down the river yesterday, in company with the Commanding General, to visit the works erected for the defence of the Cape Fear. At five o'clock lest evening the boat with the Governor on board had not returned.

Governor VANCE evidently takes a deep interest in the safety of all parts of the State, and will use all the means in his power to provide for it. In this patriotic endeaver we trust that he will be cordially and earnestly sustained by all, without distinction or difference. The safety of the whole State—the highest interests of the Confederacy itself, are involved in the defence of Eastern North Carolina - Daily Journal, 11th.

Stockholders' Meeting.

the former chairman, being absent, Alfred Martin, Esq., velopements with what patience we can. of Wilmington, was chosen to fill his place.

There is unquestionably a majority of stock represented.—Daily Journal, 11th.

Stockholders Meeting.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad reassembled at pared to say. 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Committee appointed for that purpose reported a majority of the stock present. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., held the proxy of the State of North Carolina, and A. Martin, Esq. that of the Town of Wilmington.

T. D. Walker, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President with the old board of Directors, the only change being that R. A. Bradley, Esq., was chosen director in place of Col. E. W. Charles, of Darlington District. resigned. A resolution of compliment to the President was

passed, on account of his having remained at his post during the Epidemic. An addition of five hundred dol. lars each was made to the salaries of the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

We will endeavor to get the several most important resolutions in full for publication. - Daily Jour., 12th. Salt and Other Manufactures.

We propose to say a few words in reply to an article in the last Fayetteville Observer headed "Circumstances alter Cases," in which article it undertakes to attribute the tone of certain remarks of ours upon the subject of "Extortion.—Salt—Protection."—to the fact that and Dir Wilmington is largely engaged in manufacturing Saltand that therefore we are the advocates of the Salt-

Now it may not be improper for us to say that we have not now and never have had, directly or indirect. Parsley stated that he offered a testimonial in this form, in ly, a dollar of interest in any Salt works, and have never bought a bushel of Salt for the purpose of selling again. something of the kind, more suitable. We are simply consumers. This much premised, we We are simply consumers. This much premised, we will proceed to correct some of the most flagrant errors of the Observer. That paper after quoting our article propriated, in the Stock of this Company, at such rate as the Board may deem proper. deprecating any attempt at artificial restriction of prices because of our belief that in the existing state of things, such attempt must prove a failure, goes on to

Now there is a change of tone, indeed! Some months ago the cotton and woolen factories were "the stalking-horse," even of the Journal itself. "The attempt to reduce the price of salt must result in failure,"—unless the duce the price of salt must result in failure, "—unless the salt-makers will follow the example of the factory owners, be content with 75 per ceat. profit instead of 2,000 per cent., and reduce their price to \$2 a bushel. The factories have voluntarily resolved to sell their sheetings at 30 cents a yard instead of 60. Voluntarily, we say, for there is not one of them that could not let their conscript workmen go into the army, or hire substitutes for them, and make more money by the partial working of their mills than they did before the reduction.

Of Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, whose portrait we substitute and reference to price, production.

Now, we know something [about the cost of making salt and putting it in market, and we say that the idea of making salt at \$2 a bushel, or twice \$2, or three times \$2, or four times \$2, is, under existing circumstances, simply ridiculous. With wood at \$15 per cord, meat 75 cents a pound, hauling five prices or more, labor almost unattainable at any price, sacks five prices, the salt-maker who would reduce his price to \$2 a bushel, would realize, instead of a profit of 75 per cent., a clear loss of several dollars per bushel.

But in truth we think that salt is neverthele

In speaking about the factories throughout the co try we have lamented that these establishments should in

against them in the future. We have yet seen no resion to change our mind. The instaring existed before
the war. They may be expected to smist after it.—
The salt establishments did not exist before the war

The salt establishments did not exist before the war and are not expected to be carried on after it closes.—
All their investment must be realised during the uncertain period for which the war may continue. We service. There appears to be a great difference in the

making salt, but the business is not confined to them Bill for the Roll of our Wick and Wounded Solnor even exclusively to people belonging on the sea-

A GOOD DEAL of excitement was felt here yesterday,

sive. We have only the reports brought to Richmond The same paper adds: " We have no definite news by the train which left Fredericksburg in the course of from below, save that the enemy are still 'plying yesterday. We know nothing of the result of any subtheir avocations.' They are depredating and pillaging equent movements by Burnside, although it was eviupon the citizens of Hyde, Washington and the lower dent that the attempt to cross was by no means abanpart of Martin counties. A desolation is left behind doned, and that further efforts to effect a passage would them equal to that which marked the track of the be made before last night, or at least this morning.-We may hear farther in the course of the day. Their We learn that the Yankees, in their recent visit to last effort would no doubt be made at or near Port Roy-

man from Onslow, who was here this week, informs us Unless Burnside crosses to Lee we hardly think Lee will cross to Burnside, and this for several reasons; the The boat was a side paddle iron steamer of 80 to 90 first which is that Lee is probably not supplied with the feel long. When she got up into New River, the tide necessary pontoon trains and other appliances, and that was unusually high, indeed unprecedentedly so. The further, his present position on the south side of the river enemy will hardly make another steamboat excursion is stronger and better adapted to secure the main end in view-the protection of Richmond.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

Eastern North Carolina, We understand that information has been received pos ed to be aimed to reach Magnolia or Goldsboro' .-

It is also reported that a fleet left Newbern yesterday for this place. There is little doubt but that the enemy at Newbern, Washington and elsewhere in the dominions of Mr. Stanly, have spoken freely of an approaching attack upon Wilmington.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

WE HAVE STARTLING RUMORS from several quarters the full importance of which we are not at present prepared to estimate. It is said that a portion of the ene. my, yesterday or the evening before, succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock at a point known as Deep Run, some mile and a half below Fredericksburg. This is some mile and a half below Fredericksburg. This is probably correct, although our despatch speaks only of the benefit of our sick and wounded, as, in the opinion of the Surgeon General of the State, may be demanded by their

The town of Fredericksburg has evidently sustained considerable damage, which was to have been expected. Whether the enemy has crossed in force or not, seems Pursuant to adjournment, the Stockholders in the doubtful. We think it probable that their success in Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company met this fixing their pontoon bridge, is perhaps the extent of

The report of an advance of the enemy from New-Mr. Wm. A. Walker, Sccretary of the Company, bern, and in force, in the direction of Kinston, appears was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting, and, to be confirmed. We are doubtful of the accuracy of with — Evans, Esq, of Marion District, S. C., constituted a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented. The Committee is to report at 2 o'clock, until which hour the meeting ad Condsport and the seizure of the wildington & Weldon Railroad at that point. We will, perhaps, hear something more definite from the points menaced. Of the continued advance of the enemy, in force against Kinston, there can be no manner of doubt. Whether

Pursuant to adjournment the Stockholders in the our troops can maintain their ground, we are not pre-Naturally there is a somewhat auxious feeling abroad in this community, but no panic, nor anything like it. Carolina.)

The Manchester Road,

The following are the resolutions adopted at the pears in the N. Y. Herald, of Monday last: Stockholders' meeting to which we referred vesterday: On motion of O. G. Pareley, Esq., the following preamble

on motion of O. Patisly, Req., the following presentile and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, during the past months of August, September. October and part of November, the yellow fever, in its most virulent form, prevailed in the town of Wilmington, inducing an extended panic among its citizens and causing many of them to abandon their business and offices and selected. fly from the ravages of this terrible disease; and whereas, Thomas D. Walker, actuated by a high sense of his duty as the President of this Company, remained at his post and continued in the full and faithful performance of his duty

under the most trying circumstances.

Resolved, therefore, That the thanks of the Stockholders are eminently due and hereby tendered to him for the moral firmness and praiseworthy conduct displayed by him under the circumstances referred to in the preamble hereto.

And as a further acknowledgment he be and is hereby authors.

Resolved further, That the officers and employees of the Company, who continued in the discharge of their duties during the continuance of the pestilence, are also entitled to the thanks of the Stockholders; and that the President

Before the reading of the preamble and resolutions, Mr. Before the reading of the preamble and resolutions, Mr.

Parsley stated that he offered a testimonial in this form, in the sevent of the difficulty of procuring silver plate, or consequence of the difficulty of procuring silver plate, or consequence of the kind, more suitable. On motion of Richard Bradley, Esq.,

On motion of Edward Kidder, Esq., Resolved, That the salaries of the Secretary and Treasu-rer be two thousand dollars each for the present fiscal year.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER, of the Federal army, apof as the "coming man" who is to supercede Burnside in accordance with the request of His Excellency Gov. and advance on Richmond. In an old Harper's Weekly Vance, Capt. Charles D. Ellis was called to the Chair,

give below, commands a division of the army of the Potomac, and has distinguished himself exceeding'y at the battle of Fairoaks and the other conflicts of the campaign in

He was born in Massachusetts about the year 1817, and consequently about 45 years of age. He entered West Point in 1833, and graduated in the artillery in 1837. At Point in 1835, and graduated in the artillery in 1837. At the eutbreak of the war with Mexico he accompanied Brigadier-Geheral Hamer as Aid-de-camp, and was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in several conflicts at Monterey. In March, 1847, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. At the National Bridge he distinguished himself, and was brevetted Major; and at Chapultepec he again attracted attention by his gallant and meritorious conduct, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the close of the war with Mexico he withdrew from travagantly high, and we are offering no plea for the extravagant prices asked and paid. We are disabusing the public mind of erroneous impressions in regard to the rates at which makers could afford salt. We really wonder that a paper of the intelligence of the Observer should talk about \$2 a bushel affording 75 per cent.

At the close of the war with Mexico he withdrew from the service, and soon afterward emigrated to California.—The outbreak of the rother of the old West Pointers who offered his services to the Government. He was one of the first batch of Erigadier-Generals of Volunteers appointed by President Lincoln en 17th May, 1861; and was, on his arrival, phoed in command of a brigade of the army of the Potemac, and subsequently of a division. From July, 1861, to February, 1862, he was stationed in Scuthern Profit on the cost of production.

We publish below House Bill, No. 48, "For the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers," introduced by Mr. Grissom, of Granville, together with the preliminary report of the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the bill had been referred. The bill passed the House with the amendments recommended :-

REPORT OF MILITARY COMMITTEE. The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred House Bill, No. 49, "For the relief of our sick and wound ed soldiers," have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage, with the following amendments:

At the end of line 6, Sec. 1., after the words "may require," insert "or elsewhere, under the direction of the Surgeon General."

Sec. 2, line 6, after the word " Richmond," insert, " and mec. 2, line 6, after the word "Richmond," insert, "and any ether place where our soldiers may happen to be. Sec. 3, line 5, after the word "service," insert, "or from any hospital of this State, or of the protracted absence of any Eurgeon from his post, on account of sickness or other

Add the following sections: Suc. 6. Be it further enact d, That the Surgeon General is

authorized to establish and to maintain "way-side hospi-tals," at such poin's, wi hin the limits of the State, as the ec.se ities of the soldiers may require.
Sec 7, (now sec. 5,) line 4, strike out all after the words, ," and insert, " for carrying out the

purposes of this act."
See 8, (no v sec. 6,) strike out all after the word " rail-

Respectfully submitted, SAM'L J. PERSON, Ch'mu. A Bill for the Rellef of our Blek and Wounded Soldiers

WHEREAS, The condition of our sick and wounded soldiers now in the Confederate service, is distressing in the ex-treme and is daily becoming more pitiable; and, whereas, the Confederate Government is unable to extend to them that consideration and attention so sichly merited by their sac ifices and so imperatively demanded by their necessi ties; and, whereas, it is the so emn duty of the State of North Carolina to provide for their comfort and relief without stint or limitation. Therefore, in order to organize more effectually the Medical Department of the State, and

more effectually the Medical Department of the State, and to provide more liberally and completely for the welfare of our sick and disabled solders:

BECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That an agent be appointed by the Governor, with the assimilated rank of Mejor, to reside in the city of Richmond, Va., so long as the necessities of the case r sy require, and whose duty it shall be under the direction of the Sorgeon General of this State, to visit and the monitals daily to secretain the wants of our side and Hospitals daily; to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded, and to supply their necessities as far as practicable; to aid such as may desire furloughs and discharges in procuring them; to distribute the medical supplies forwarded by the State among the needy and deserving; to take charge of the North Carolina Depot and to organize

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That two Surgeons be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the State, to visit the camps and hespitals in North-Carolina, and in the State of Virginia, beyond the limits of the City of Richmond, for the purpose of ascertaining the wants, and supplying, as far as practicable, the necessities of our sick and wounded: to assist those in obtaining fur oughs and discharges who may deserve them; to render such additional medical and surgical sid as may be necessary; and to do such other things for the comfort and welfare of our soldiers as the Surgion

General may deem best.

BEC 3. Be it turber enacted. That whenever the Governor shall be officially informed of the existence of a vacancy in the Medical Biaff of any one of the Regiments or Batternor and the State of North Confidence of the Confidence of North Conf talions from the State of North Carolina, but in the Confed

or other contagious disease, or the sudden appearance of such disease in any locality within the limits of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General of the State to secure proper medical attention for the said soldiers, and to provide against the spread of the disease

among the people.

Sec. 5. Ee at further enacted, That the sum of two has dred thousand dellars, (\$2.0,030) be and is hereby annually placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used by him (in supplying the wants and ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of North

BEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in Our railread line is seriously threatened, and a heavy force from the date and day of its ratification, and until the conclusion of the present war.

From North Carolina. The following paval and Newbern correspondence ar

BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., December 3, 1862 THREE PRIZES CAPTURED IN ONE DAY, &C.

chooner this morning attempted to run the blockade at New Inlet, but was chased ashore by the United States steamers Mount Vernon and Cambridge and was soon destroyed This happened about daylight, and at 8 A. M the Cambridge captured the achooner Emma Tuttle, of Nassan, also attempting to run the blockade. At noon the schooner B illiant, of Nassau. was captured by the United States steamers Daylight and Mount Vernon, thus making three vessels lost to the rebels in one day. This is the eighth vessel either captured or destroyed by the Cam-bridge, Mount Vernon and Daylight within thirty days. NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE

From info: mation received through what is deemed a re-liable source, we learn that the rebels of late have become

suddenly and unusually active in and about Wilmington They are mining the roads leading to the city on the New Topsali Inlet side. Now, all we have to do as regards this matter, is to take a few prisoners, make them precede our force, and thus discover or suffer from said mines. But from what we learn there is another side to this matter and Directors of this Company are hereby authorized and requested to make such acknowledgments and such additional compensation to such officers and employees, and to the families of such as fell victims in the performance of their duties, as in their judgment and discretion (to be liberally exercised) may seem right and proper.

The rebels are very shrewd in tegrard to it, in that those where lay the mines are to be sent to fight with the rebel army in Virgiria, in order that they cannot be compelled, either from force of circumstances or position, to reveal the mines' whereabouts, in the event of their falling as prisonerally exercised) may seem right and proper.

In Wilmington the rebels are actively engaged in moving ington the rebels are actively engaged in moving

or in this State. Its headquarters are at Beaufort. Of

There is both a public and private Free Labor Associa-tion in this State. Its headquarters are at Beaufort. Of the public association over one hundred are members.— Abram Congleton is President. Colonel Ledley, of the Third New York artillery, was last evening presented with a beautiful sabre. All the artillery in this department has been formed into a brigade, the same to be under the command of Col. Led-ley, Acting Brigadfer General.

For the Journal At a meeting of Salt-makers, held at Commissioners Hall in the town of Wilmington, on the 12th instant,

duction and transportation of salt.

These propositions have not been reduced to writing. but amount in substance to a proposal that if the salt-makers will agree to take a certain stated rate per bushel, to be approved of by him, then he will use means to procure them labor, secure them transportation, at d At the conclusion of His Excellency's remarks the following resolution was offered by Wm. A. Wright,

Essolved, That a committee of nine persons, selected from the different localities in this vicinity where salt is manufactured, be appointed by the Chairman, who shall consider the propositions submitted by His Excellency, and all questions connected therewith, and that said committee make report to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place at 11 o'clock on afonday next.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee under this resolution:

C. C. Morse, James H. Chadbourn, Richard J. Jones, Richard Bradley, James F. Post, Wm. D. Smith, Jno. Jones, Wm. R. Utley, John St. George.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

C. D. ELLIS, Chairman.

All their investment must be realised during the uncertain period for which the war may continue. We warned the factories of the feeling that would exist when the war closed. There was no need for doing that with the salt-works They are doomed, and their propertors know it. Besides, for one risk of burning or destruction by the enemy which the factories run, the salt-works run a dozen chances.

A good many citizens of Wilmington have gone into was edited by Richard J. Lalor, a man whose fee always were, and still are in favor of the South. Truly yours,

From the Irish News. The Flue Nos: s.

BY SAURE KROUT. I wonder not in days of yore
That streams ran red with witches gore,
And that New England monsters bore.
To blight her early story,
When I behold the noses blue

When I behold the noses blue
Of men with minds of every hae,
Descendants of the Pilgrims true,
Without one spark of glory.
It makes me quake with fature fears,
and place my fingers in my ears;
It makes me weep with blinding tears,
And dream of corses gory;
Their entrails dragged with pincers out,
and hurned with branding trons stout. And burned with branding irons stout, And licked by dogs and kicked about— New England look before ye!

If half New England's songs were sung They'd tell you of a hickory rong.
From which the harmless Quakers swang: To please both Whig and Tory;
For men whom parties wedged apart
Could spread that fire from heart to heart,
Which circled Persecution's dart And raged with notice by, For so it was in days gone by, If drowhed below or hung on high, Figh Heaven looked down with piercing eye

On mob and judge and jury,
And saw them all on murder bound. Fast shedding gore upon the ground. Which, Abel like, to Heaven shall sound — New England look before ye!

It is no wallowing wish of mine That makes me seek the power divine And make descending lightnings shine To scorch, to scathe, to scare ye. It is a power, unsought, that glows, And unacknewledged lustre throws O'er one who laughs at every nose That's blue, and goes before ye. scorn your notions far and wide,

My breast expands with Irish pride, And should I ever take a bride From off the so I that bore ye,
''ll change her name, I'll change her heart. I'll fire her with an Irish dart! In heaven or earth we ne'er shall part— New England look before Je!

By all the powers from pole to pole, By every joy that charms the soul, By thoughts that burn and spurn control And by the sky that's o'er ye, And by the Red Man's sh leking blood, And by the Red Man's the leking block.
Which flows around you like a flood.
The future bodes no lasting good.
New England look before ye!
By earth below, by heaven on high,
By every fond and tender tie,
And by Religion's pieroing cry.
New England look before ye! New England look before ye!
A thousand years are but a day
With Him whose hard contains the spray,
Whose hovering vengeance bids me say—
New England look before ye!

The Romans on the Grecians burst And were with retribution curst When fierce Alaric slaked his thirst Upon the Romans hoarv; And when the Carthagenian power Was levelled in the fearful hour, Than in New England's vales so green In future years some king or queen;-But lest my strain should bore ye,

And then I'll dance an Irish jig, And bang me if I care a fig— New England look before ye! New England.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of New Yo k, delivered, in a recent speech, the following whole some lesson to his countrymen of the West in reference to the intermeddling and selfish fanatics of the East : "The Mississippi river is a grand artery of their mu nal na ional lives which men cannot sever, and which never ought to have been suffered to have been disturbed by the antagonisms, the cupidity and the bigotry of New England and the East. It is from the East that i ave come the geams of this bloody and most

unnatural strife. " It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike tariffs, internal improvement and fishing bounty laws, whereby we have been taxed for their aggrand zement. It is from the East that will come the taxgetherer to collect from you the mighty debt which is being amessed mountain high for the purpose of ruining your best customers and natural friends. When this war ends, the same antagonism of interest, policy and feeling which have been pressed upon us from the East and forced us from a political union, when we had ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our righte, will bear down upon you and separate you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are being used by them to fight the battle of emancipation.-a battle which, if successful, destroys your prosperity, and ith it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator .-With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largery the products of your labor.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing rom the camp of Jackson's corps, gives the following as s me of the humorous propensities indulged in by the soldiers of the noted Stonewall:

It is when idle in camp that the soldier is a great finstitution; yet one that must be seen to be appreciated. Pen cannot fully paint the air of cheerful content care, hilarity. irresponsible loungings and practical spirit of jesting that 'obtains' ready to seize on any odd circuinstance in its licensed levity. A 'cavalry man' come rejoicing in immense top boots, for which in fond pride he had invested full forty dollars of pay; at once the cry from a hundred voices follow him along the 'Come up out'er them boots ! come out ! too soon to go into Winter quarters! I know you're in thar see your arms sticking out!' A bumkin rides by an uncommonly big hat, and is frightened at the shout, Come down out'er that hat. Come down! 'taint no use to say you aint up there, I see your legs hanging out!" A fancy staff officer was horrified at the irreverent reception of his nicely twisted moustaches; as he heard from behind innumerable trees—' take them mice out'er yer mouth! take 'em out! no use to say they aint thar, see their tails aanging out!' Another sporting immense whiskers, was urged to 'Come out of that bunch of har I know you're in thar! I see your ears a working!'— Sometimes a rousing cheer is heard in the distance, it Boys, look out! here comes old Stonewall or an old hare, one or tother,' they being about the only individuals who invariably bring down the house.

A BATCH OF COUNTERFEITS .- The Macon Telegraph

A Bank officer has submitted to us a batch of counterieit Treasury notes which were stopped yesterday.— They were from Kentucky, and, as it is possible, others may find their way out here, it will be well to call attention to them. All these counterfeits are wood engravings, with printed signatures and filling.

Any one conversant with printing will easily detect them, and any tyro may do the same by noticing the irregularity of the script, which cannot be as well made upon wood as on copperplate or stone. In all these bills the words "six months" after the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace, &c., are much heavier, and in more irregular characters than the genuine. Wherever there is a doubt a comparison here will detect wood cut

The \$100 in this case is a clear open line engraving lighter and better shaded than the genuine Hoyer & Ludwig. All the filling is printed in, and note that the characters in writing are larger, bolder and more irregular than the good bill.

There are three different kinds of Twenties

Hoyer & Ludwig, to which the same remark offers the most ready clue to detection. A third, in colors, resembling the good bill, but note that the red ground in the centre of the bill is made up of mere shading, while in the genuine it is composed of the word "twenty,"

才學學 eneme. Throughout the day, anxiety was evinced to hear from the field of appliet, and as usual, rumors of every variety were most industriously circulated.

Passengers by the Fradericksburg train last night report that the enemy attempted simultaneously to cross the Rappahannock at three different points—the Rail-

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dge at the town, Knox's Mill, and Deep Run. he attempt was made about 5 o'clock, A. M. At the two former places they were repulsed with great slaugh-ter by our sharpsbooters, who, from the delences of their rifle pite, poured a galling fire into the ranks of the ene-my, who fell back in confusion, after baving sustained

loss is reported to be only 5 killed and 75 wounded. At Deep Run the enemy were more successful. Under the protection of their heavy batteries they succeeded in crossing—in what force we were unable to accertain. Our men fell back in good order. It is stated that our batteries completely sweep the plateau at this point, and that so far from baving secured any advantage by the passage of the river, they have placed themselves in exactly the position that our commanding General wishes them.

Exasperated at their warm reception, the enemy wantonly shelled the town, killing a Mr. Grotz, an old citizen, and mortally wounding his brother. The residences of Messrs George P. Kind and - Vaugh an were fired by the shells and totally destroyed.

We understand that the troops composing the corps of Gen. Longstreet were mainly engaged in the fights of yesterday, and that nearly all the loss sustained was in

The latest advices received are contained in a dis patch dated 6 o'clock, which states that a large force of the enemy had succeeded in effecting a crossing, and that it was expected that the fight would be renewed again this morning .- Richmond Dispatch, 12th inst.

SEWARD A LIAR -In Seward's official letter of instructions for Dayton, the Yankee French Minister dated April 22d, 1861, and which Mr. Seward says is written " by the direction of the President," referring to the rebellion, occurs the following passage :

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. I'be rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institutions, in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add 'to this INCONTESTABLE STATEMENT.(!) the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs what ever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his acis in that direction would be prevented by the Judi-CIAL AUTHORITY, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

So wrote Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, "by the direction" of Abraham Lincoln, President, little more than a month after his installment into office. What will European Governme ts now think of the "incom testable statements" of the Yankee President and his Premier? - and will they not reasonably ask why the "judicial authority," so reverentially spokes of by the Premier, has not manifested itself?

Books of etiquette are cold. miserable humbugs. No man can be a gentleman unless be possesses the instincts

Elegance of Manners.

of a ventleman; and one of the most important of these instincts is a warm, generous and cordial heart. The kird promptings of a noble heart can only give elegance to one's manners. The cold, formal and studied ed, or to permit us to remove the dead. efforts of men and women to make themselves pleasant and agreeable, when they do not feel it, is a stiff, heartless condescension, apparently, and can never impress one favorably towards those who practice such arts. There are only a few whose manners are naturally elegant. There are only a very few whose snavity of manners come from the heart, and draws one irresistibly to them. We have seen but few persons in whom there was not, at times, something repulsive, even when they are naturally endowed with the gifts of a good

heart and a generous and noble nature. There is a refinement of feeling and sentiment which induces elegance of manners which no books of etiquette can ever impart. The natural instincts of refinement are just as necessary to make a man elegant in his manners as a brave and courageous heart is a necessary essential qualification of a good soldier; and it requires a true and generous heart to make a man either a gendeman or a soldier. So, the first and most important study in acquiring elegance of manners is to educate the heart to kindly feelings towards your fellow-men.-These feelings will impart an elegance of manners to the stiffest nature, when books of etiquette can never make an impression.

There are some natures which can never be otherwise than rude and offensive in some way. Education, so-ciety and all the advantages to which they may have access, will never impart even the common blandishments of the cold, calculating amenities of ordinary in

Drunkenness in the Army. The following is Act No. 61, to runish drunkenness in

The following is Act No. 61, to runish drunkenness in the army:

SICTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate Stales of America do enact. That any commissioned officer of the Regular or Provisional Army who shall be found drunk, either while on or off duly, shall, on conviction thereof before a Court of Inquiry, be cashiered or suspended from the service of the Confederate States or be publictly reprimanded, according to the aggravation of the offence; and, in addition to a sentence cashiering any such officer, he may also be declared incapable of holding any military office under the Confederate States during the war.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all officers to report to the commanding officer of the post, regiment, or corps to which they belong, all cases coming under their observation of intexication of commissioned officers, whether of superior or inferior grades to themselves; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the division or brigade to which said post, regiment, or corps belongs, to whom such report may be made, to report the same to the officer or mmanding the brigade or division, who shall organize said Court and order the trial of said offender at the earliest time consistent with the public service.

SEC. 3. The findings of any such Court shall be promptly

ganize said Court and order the trial of said offender at the earliest time consistent with the public service.

FEC. 3. The findings of any such Court shall be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of War by the commanding officer, together with his approval or disapproval thereof, and shall be reported to Congress at the next session there-

after by the said Secretary.
Approved April 21, 1862.

CHANGES IN N. C. TROOPS .- Ool, M. D. Craton, 50th

Reg. N. U. Troops, has resigned. This resignation promotes Lt. Col. James A. Washington, of Wayne, to the Colonelcy, and Maj. George Wortham, of Granville, to the Lieutenant Colonel. These are good officers, Col. Washington having

formerly commanded a company in the 2d, and Lt. Col. Wortham was Captain of the "Granville Greys," in the 12th Reg. N. U. Troops. Lt. Leonard A. Henderson has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. F, 8th Regiment, vice Capt. C. J. Jones resigned, and 1st Sergt. John E. Dugger has been

appointed 1st Lieutenant in the same company.

Raleigh Progress.

The Compaign in Mississippi. Allading to the recent advance of the enemy upon

Grenada the Jackson Mississippian says that the cap ture of that place and the seizure of the Mississipp Centeral Railroad would be a source of considerable inconvenience to our troops at Abbeville; but it looks forward to the time, not very remote, when the ravages of our foes in that State will be brought to a tragic termination. Preparations are in vigorous progress to give them a warm welcome to hospitable graves, if they do not speedily evacuate the State. At presant, they have things pretty much their own way, but the day is near when they will bitterly rue the hour in which they set

PRICE OF NEGROES AT NASHVILLE.-A Nashville

PRICE OF NEGROES AT NASHVILLE.—A Nashville correspondent of a Yankee paper furnishes the paragraph below in regard to the price of negroes in the region where Andy Johnson rules and reigns:

"Good, likely young negroes" used to sell in these parts a few years ago at \$1,200 and upward. Since the rebellion, however, that species of live stock has fearfully fallen. Last Menday Sheriff Lelyett went to the house of a gentleman residing upon the Franklin pike, to some property equivalent fite a debt of \$1,500 and was in the act of picking out the sixth nigger.

B PORTED MUTIET AT NEWBERN

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RALMER, Dec. 10th, 1862

The State Journal learns from a source perfectly reliable bern, at the close of last week. Five hundred solding the source perfectly reliable bern, at the close of last week. Five hundred solding the source of the source of the solding the source of the solding solding the source of the solding solding the source of the solding sol

FROM VIEGINIA. RICHMOND, Dec. 10th, 1862.

Heavy firing was heard to-day below Fredericksburg, in the vicinity of Port Royal. The train left at the same time, and no particulars were received. Hampton's Cavalry captured five more Yarkees near Occoquance.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PRIERSBURG, Dec. 10th, 1862 New York dates of the 8th inst. has been received New York dates of the 8th inst. has been received. There have been no movements of Burnside's army. The cold on Paturday night was intense, and the Abolition troops suffered con iderably. Six Abolition pickets are reported to have been frozen to death. The ice in the Potomac, near Aquia Creek, was nearly 2 inches thick. It is stated that a body of rebels were compying Thoroughfare Gap and Warrenton Junction on Saturday. Col. Wy dham is about to make a reconnoissance. Beigle has issued a proclamation ordering an election to Congress from the districts of Norfolk, Princess Ann. Nansemond, Portsmouth and Isle of Wight.

Segar has secured bis constituents from the effects of Lincoln's proclamation.

Segar has secured his constituents from the effects of Lincoln's proclamation.

Three rebel schooners, attempting to run the blockade into Wi mington on Wednesday last were captured. All were from Nassau. One was the Fmma Tuttle; another the Brilliant; and the third ran ashore—name unknown. An interesting correspondence recently passed between Henry A. Wise and General Keys relative to the treatment of the Lunatics in the Asylum at Williamsburg. 75,000 dollars have been subscribed at New York for Operatives at Langester.
There was a fire in the guard house at Harper's Ferry.

Saturday night, where the rebel prisoners were confined which consumed two Government buildings and Government Telegraph Office. Loss, 20,000 dollars. The rebel salt peter and powder mi ls at Yellville, Arku sas, have been destroyed by a portion of Blount's con-

mand.

The Herald conjectures that Ranks' expedition is designed to advance upon Richmond by way of the York and Grenada was occ pied by the Union cavalry on Monda December first. Fifteen Locomotives and one hunder cars were burned
General Rosseau has made a forward movement towar

Murireesboro.

Gold in New York is quoted at 13!4, and Exchange on hundred and forty six. Cotton dull; no quotations. Thre millions of bales from the South are shortly expected. FROM FREDERICKSBURG. RICEMOND, Dec 11, 1862.
The enemy at Predericksburg attempted to day to cross

the Rappahannock by pontoon bridges. They have been repulsed at two points, but are still engaged in construction the third under cover of their guns. Heavy firing still constructions. LATER FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Passengers by this evening's train from Fredericksburg

state that the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss at two
of the points at which they attempted to cross during the
morning. Several shells were thrown into town from the
heigh's opposite, and battered down two or three houses Jacob Grotz. a citizen, was killed by a shell. FROM CHARLESTON. The British war steamer Ariadne, 26 guns, touched a

this bar to-day, and communicated with the British Consu The British steamer Petrel, sailed for Fortress Monroe carrying as passenger the British Consul at Secument Thirteen blockaders are off Charleston to-day. FROM KNOXVII LE.

KNOXVILLE, Tonn., Dec. 11. 1832.

President Davis made a speech here this morning. He tonks that the toryism of East Tennessee is exaggerated. He will stay a day here on his return from the West. He is in fine health and spirits.

The Cenfederate Court has found true bills against five persons for counterfeiting Confederate Notes in the mountains.

. FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, Dec. 11th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, date.
Murfreesboro', Dec. 11th, says that yesterday morning, the enemy, 5.000 strong, reoccupied Hartsville. They refuse under a flag of truce, to exchange prisones for our woman ists acknowledge a loss of 60 killed at Hartsville. The el force was estimated at 4,000.

The Abolition army is greatly demoralized, and there to prospect of an advance till the Comberland river no t is supposed that Rosencranz will be superceded by St. Louis dates, of the 7th inst., say that it is report

that Hindmend and Marmaduke's forces, 25,000 strong were driven back by Blount at Cave Spring, Ark. In next day they drove in Blount's pickets, but were reput ct Bleunt holding the rebels in check for four days. The rebels were feiling timber all night to cover their retre FIGHT AT PLYMOUTH, N. C .- THE ABOLITIONIST

WHIPPED-MOORE'S WILMINGTON BATTERY, &c. PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 12, 1862 a battle at Plymouth, N. C., obtained from an official patch to Gen. French: On Wednesday morning last, just tore day, five companies of the 17th Regiment N. C. troop and a Fquadron of Evans' cavalry, under command of L. Col. Evans, dashed into Plymouth, N. C., and dreve the Col. Evans, dashed into Plymouth, N. C., and drove the Abolitionis's pell-mell from the place. We killed and wounded many, took twenty-five prisoners and seventy-five negroes. Our troops being fired at from the houses, Col. Lemb ordered Moore's battery to batter them down—About two-thirds of the town was burnt. Moore's section drove an Abolition gunboat down the river, seriously discovered.

abling her.
The negroes and prisoners were all brought away. Ou oss was six wounded; Capt. Galloway severely.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. The mutiny at Newbern is confirmed, but it was not extensive as first reported. The State Journal's Kinde correspondence, dated this morning, says the enemy a doubtless advancing in this direction in heavy force from Newbern, by way of Trenton. A courjer has just arrive from our picket lines. He brings a dispatch from Mej Netbercutt. saying that he (Nethercutt) is pressed by tenemy, and is falling back towards Kinston. It is report ed on the street that the force alluded to numbers 17,000. Nethercutt is reported to have lost eight men killed an cap used by the advance guard of the enemy. The Journal's correspondent adds: I have just agen Lieut. Whitford, of Capt. Juo. N. Whitford's Rangers. He reports the enemy at Newbern at 20,000 at least. When he left an advance was daily expected. Lieut. Whitford left before the courier from Msj Nethercutt.

FROM FREDERICKFBURG.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 13th, 186 Passengers state that a considerable portion of Fredericksburg was destroyed on yesterday by the enemy's shell cisive. There is no reason to believe that there was an thing but skirmishing to-day. The people here are in good

EROM EUROPE. RICHMOND, Dec. 12th, 186

The Paris correspondence of the New York Herall, No th, says that Lord Cowley was informed by Napole that his conviction was so atrong of the absolute necessity of mediation, that if England hesitated for any time in her refusal, he should not hesitate to act without her in conjunction with whatever other European power would assojunction with whatever other European power would asso-ciate with him.

The New York Times publishes several columns of dis-patches from Seward to Minister Adams, sent at different periods during the War. In several of these dispatches,

periods during the War. In several of these dispatches, intended for foreign effect, he argues to show that the administration is hostile to the institution of slavery. In a dispatch, dated July 28th, he says we will induce or oblige our slave-holding citizens to supply Europe with cotton, if we can; and the President has given respectful consideration to the desire informally expressed to me by the government of Great Britain and France, for some further relaxation of the blockade in favor of the cotton trade. An answer will be reasonably given. He closes by saying that this government relies upon the respect of our soverighty by foreign powers, and if this relience fails, this civil war, without our fall, becomes a war of the continent—a war of the world—ind whatever else may revive, the common trade, built upon slave labor in this country, will be irredeemably ruined in the abruit cessation of humane bondage within the territories of the United States.

LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG. RICHMOND, Dec. 13th, 1862. Letters from the summit, five miles East of Frederick

burg, dated 12 M. yesterday, state that a large portion of the town was destroyed Thursday by shells and fire. The Post Office block was fired and burned; the Virginia Bank and Methodist Church and Tackett's Woelen Mill were also burned; the Court House was unipjured.

The flight of the few citizens who remained is describe

The flight of the lew cluzens who remained is described as a very distressing scene.

It is reported that some fifty thousand Yankees have crossed the river. All accounts speak confidently of a success of our arms when the general engagement takes place.

Our loss in killed and wounded, in the skirmish on yesterday, was about one hundred and thirty.

The only official intelligence received to this hour is that there was no battle on yesterday, and that is all.

I do acknowledge through your columns the receipt of clothing, as follows: From Mr. E. W. Freeman, 2 pair of Shoes, and Mrs. E. W. Freeman, 2 pair of Socks, Miss Mary J. Hewitt, 3 pair of yarn Bocks, Mrs. Sarah E. Hewitt, 2 pair of yarn Bocks, Mrs. Jabetz Smith, 1 pair pants, 1 pair of Drawers and 1 pair of Bocks, Miss Kerals B. Smith, 1 shirt, Miss Mary A. Smith, I pair yarn Socks, Thes. Henderson, 2 pair Shoes, all of White Oak District, Onelow County, N. C., to be forwarded to Gov. Yance for the benefit of the soldiers, who will doubtless